

SEARCH REQUEST FORM

117-89

09/049,857

Requestor's

Name:

Deborah Byers

Serial

Number:

001

Date:

10/16/99

Phone:

308-2110

Art Unit:

3763

Search Topic:

Please write a detailed statement of search topic. Describe specifically as possible the subject matter to be searched. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples or relevant citations, authors keywords, etc., if known. For sequences, please attach a copy of the sequence. You may include a copy of the broadest and/or most relevant claim(s).

A method for the treatment of an occlusion
in a blood vessel, see attached Claims

PM

PM

06-21-99P07:15 RCVD

STAFF USE ONLY

Date completed:

6-22-99

Searcher:

BOR 308-7795

Search Site

☒ STIC /EK

Vendors

☐ IG Suite

Terminal time:

84

☐ CM-1☐ STN

Elapsed time:

35

☐ Pre-S☒ Dialog 418.34

CPU time:

Type of Search

☐ APS

Total time:

119

☐ N.A. Sequence☐ Geninfo

Number of Searches:

1

☐ A.A. Sequence☐ SDC

Number of Databases:

40

☒ Structure☐ DARC/Questel☒ Bibliographic☐ Other

=====

* Cover Sheet *

=====

*** Your Memo ***

* Prepared for: Examiner Blyveis *

* By : Ginger Roberts *

* Date : March 2, 1999 *

Attached please for the results of your search for 09/049857. The search was conducted on Dialog in the medical engineering, devices and general medicine databases. Also searched were files 351, 344, 347 which cover worldwide patent information.

Please let me know if you need any further information regarding the search or if you would like to enhance the search strategy in any way.

Thank you for using the Electronic Information Center.

Sincerely,

Ginger D. Roberts
Technical Information Specialist
308-7795

?show files;ds

File 5: Biosis Previews(R) 1969-1999/Jun W3
(c) 1999 BIOSIS

File 34: SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-1999/Jun W2
(c) 1999 Inst for Sci Info

File 35: Dissertation Abstracts Online 1861-1999/Jun
(c) 1999 UMI

File 48: SPORTDiscus 1962-1999/Jun
(c) 1999 Sport Information Resource Centre

File 65: Inside Conferences 1993-1999/May W5
(c) 1999 BLDSC all rts. reserv.

File 71: ELSEVIER BIOBASE 1994-1999/Apr W2
(c) 1999 Elsevier Science B.V.

File 73: EMBASE 1974-1999/Jun W1
(c) 1999 Elsevier Science B.V.

File 77: Conference Papers Index 1973-1999/Jul
(c) 1999 Cambridge Sci Abs

File 91: MANTIS(TM) 1880-1999/May
1999 (c) Action Potential

File 94: JICST-EPlus 1985-1999/Feb W4
(c) 1999 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST)

File 98: General Sci Abs/Full-Text 1984-1999/May
(c) 1999 The HW Wilson Co.

File 144: Pascal 1973-1999/May
(c) 1999 INIST/CNRS

File 149: Health&Wellness DB(SM) 1976-1999/Jun W3
(c) 1999 The Gale Group

File 151: HealthSTAR 1975-1999/Jul
(c) format only 1999 The Dialog Corporation

File 155: MEDLINE(R) 1966-1999/Aug W2
(c) format only 1999 Dialog Corporation

File 156: Toxline(R) 1965-1999/May
(c) format only 1999 The Dialog Corporation

File 157: Aidsline(R) 1980-1999/Jul
(c) format only 1999 The Dialog Corporation

File 159: Cancerlit 1975-1999/Jun
(c) format only 1999 Dialog Corporation

File 162: CAB HEALTH 1983-1999/May
(c) 1999 CAB INTERNATIONAL

File 164: Allied & Alternative Medicine(AMED) 1984-1999/Jan
(c) 1999 BLHCIS

File 172: EMBASE Alert 1999/Jun W1
(c) 1999 Elsevier Science B.V.

File 266: FEDRIP 1999/Apr
Comp & dist by NTIS, Intl Copyright All Rights Res

File 370: Science 1996-1999/May W1
(c) 1999 AAAS

File 434: SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec
(c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info

File 442: AMA Journals 1982-1999/Apr W4
(c) 1999 Amer Med Assn -FARS/DARS apply

File 444: New England Journal of Med. 1985-1999/Jun W3
(c) 1999 Mass. Med. Soc.

File 457: The Lancet 1986-1999/Jun W2
(c) 1999 The Lancet, Ltd.

File 467: ExtraMED(tm) 1998/Jun
(c) 1998 Informania Ltd.

File 2: INSPEC 1969-1999/Jun W2
(c) 1999 Institution of Electrical Engineers

File 6: NTIS 64-1999/Jul W3
Comp&distr 1998 NTIS, Intl Copyright All Righ

File 8: Ei Compendex(R) 1970-1999/Jun W1
(c) 1999 Engineering Info. Inc.

File 74: Int.Pharm.Abs. 1970-1999/Apr
(c) 1999 Amer.Soc.of Health-System Pharm.

File 92: IHS Intl.Stds.& Specs. 1999/Jun
(c) 1999 Information Handling Services

File 158: DIOGENES(R) 1976-1999/May W2

(c) 1999 DIOGENES
 File 187:F-D-C Reports 1987-1999/Jun W2
 (c) 1999 F-D-C Reports Inc.
 File 188:Health Devices Sourcebook (1999)
 ECRI (A nonprofit agency)
 File 198:Health Devices Alerts(R) 1977-1999/Jun W2
 (c) 1999 ECRI-nonprft agncy
 File 441:ESPICOM Pharm&Med DEVICE NEWS 1999/May W2
 (c) 1999 ESPICOM Bus.Intell.

Set	Items	Description
S1	2690576	OCCLUS? OR BLOCKAGE? ? OR CLOSURE? ? OR OCCLUDED OR CLOSED OR BLOCKED OR CLOT? OR AIR()BUBBLE? ? OR EMBOLISM? ? OR THROM- BO()EMBOLISM? ? OR THROMBOEMBOLISM? ? OR THROMBOSIS OR THROMB- US OR OBSTRUCT?
S2	4645803	BLOOD(2N)VESSEL? ? OR ARTERY OR ARTERIES OR CAPILLAR? OR V- EIN OR AORTA OR VENA()CAVA OR ARTERIA OR VENA OR ARTEROSCLER- OSIS OR VASCULAR
S3	3203857	PRESSURE? ? OR PRESSURI?ED OR PSI OR POUNDS()PER()SQUARE()- INCH
S4	1749156	CATHETER? ? OR TUBE? ? OR CANNULA? ? OR PIPE? ? OR SIPHON? OR SYPHON? OR VENTURI OR WIRE? ?
S5	15717	S1(2N)(REMOV? OR ASPIRAT? OR TAKE?()AWAY OR EXCIS? OR SUCK- ()OUT OR EXTRACT? OR ERADICAT? OR CUT()OUT)
S6	2929	S2(S)S5
S7	348	S3(S)S6
S8	127	S4(S)S7
S9	71	RD (unique items)
S10	367	S2(9N)S4(9N)S5
S11	16	S10(9N)DISTAL
S12	17	S10(9N)FLOW
S13	30	S11:S12
S14	19	RD (unique items)
S15	88	S9 OR S14

?t15/3,k/all
 >>>KWIC option is not available in file(s): 77

15/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 5)
 DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)
 (c) 1999 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.

11189451 BIOSIS NO.: 199799810596

A new treatment for severe pulmonary embolism: Percutaneous rheolytic thrombectomy.

AUTHOR: Koning Rene(a); Cribier Alain; Gerber Lowell; Eltchaninoff Helene;
 Tron Christophe; Gupta Vivek; Soyer Robert; Letac Brice
 AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Serv. Cardiologie, Hopital Charles Nicolle, 1 Rue de
 Germont, 76000 Rouen, France

JOURNAL: Circulation 96 (8):p2498-2500 1997
 ISSN: 0009-7322
 RECORD TYPE: Abstract
 LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Background. The rheolytic thrombectomy **catheter** has been specially designed to **remove** intravascular **thrombus** from coronary and peripheral **arteries** . It demonstrates a practical application of Bernoulli's principle relating to a low-**pressure** zone in the region of a high-velocity jet. In this device, this effect is created by direct high-**pressure** saline jets located at the tip. Thrombus is drawn into this region and, because of the large **pressure** difference, undergoes mechanical thrombolysis due to the powerful mixing forces. The resulting microparticles are aspirated through the same **catheter** and removed from the body. Methods and Results. We report the use of this device...

...same good angiographic result and a decrease to a normal level of the systolic pulmonary **pressure** . Conclusions. This preliminary results

suggest that this easy technical method may be useful in the...

15/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)
(c) 1999 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.

10509229 BIOSIS NO.: 199699130374

Salvage of ischemic myocardium with simplified and even delayed coronary sinus retroperfusion.

AUTHOR: Aldea Gabriel S(a); Zhang Xi; Rivers Samuel; Shemin Richard S
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Dep. Cardiothoracic Surg., Boston Univ. Med. Cent., 88
E. Newton St., Boston, MA 02118-2393, USA

JOURNAL: Annals of Thoracic Surgery 62 (1):p9-15 1996
ISSN: 0003-4975
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Background: Despite the proven efficacy of **pressure** -controlled intermittent coronary sinus obstruction (PICSO) and synchronized retrograde perfusion (SRP) in salvaging ischemic myocardium...

...To address these concerns a simplified retroperfusion technique (SR) was developed that continuously infuses superior **vena** caval blood at 7 mL/min into the CS **catheter** without balloon occlusion. Methods: Thirty pigs underwent 90 minutes of ischemia imposed by snaring the two largest diagonal branches of the left anterior descending **artery** and were randomized to one of five treatment groups: One group received no retroperfusion (control...

...initial 60 minutes of ischemia was followed by 30 minutes of delayed SR with superior **vena** caval blood. All animals were then placed on cardiopulmonary bypass and, after a 60-minute cardioplegic arrest, the coronary **artery obstructions** were **removed**, to simulate surgical revascularization. This was followed by 3 hours of reperfusion. The area of...

...for delayed SR (p lt 0.01 for each group versus control). The mean CS **pressure** (in mm Hg) during treatment was 6.3 +/- 1.7 for the control group, 25...

...is considerably simpler. The simplified retroperfusion technique is inherently safer because of the lower CS **pressures** imposed by low flows and the lack of CS balloon obstruction. The efficacy of delayed...

15/3,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)
(c) 1999 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.

09444784 BIOSIS NO.: 199497453154

Prevention of delayed ischaemic deficits after aneurysmal subarachnoid haemorrhage by intrathecal bolus injection of tissue plasminogen activator (rTPA).

AUTHOR: Seifert V(a); Stolke D; Zimmermann M; Feldges A
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Neurochirurgische Klinik, Univ.-GHS-Essen,
Hufelandstrasse 55, D-45122 Essen, Germany

JOURNAL: Acta Neurochirurgica 128 (1-4):p137-143 1994
ISSN: 0001-6268
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

...ABSTRACT: aneurysm as the bleeding source was established by pan-angiography, which also excluded additional cerebro-vascular malformations. The control group consisted of 68 patients, which were also treated within 72 h...

...bleeding, 5-10 mg of rTPA were injected into the ventricles via an intraventricular **catheter** at the end of the operation. Apart from the intrathecal application of the thrombolytic substance...

...the occurrence of cerebral vasospasm, was the only defined endpoint of the study. Radical blood **clot removal**, verified by serial CT scans was achieved in all patients treated using the intrathecal thrombolytic...

...responded well to moderate hypertensive-hypervolaemic treatment resulting in an increase of their systolic arterial **pressure** up to 160 mm Hg. In none of these three patients cerebral infarction and/or permanent neurological deficits developed. In one patient with spasmogenic infarction of the middle cerebral **artery** territory in complete hemiparesis persisted. The overall results in the control group were as follows...

...a significant reduction of symptomatic vasospasm and DID. With regard to the radicality of blood **clot removal** achievable by the use of rTPA it is furthermore concluded, that conversion of a SAH...

15/3,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:BIOSIS Previews(R)
(c) 1999 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.

08755373 BIOSIS NO.: 199395044724

Clinical trials of an intravenous oxygenator in patients with adult respiratory distress syndrome.

AUTHOR: High Kane M(a); Snider Michael T; Richard Russell; Russell Garry B; Stene John K; Campbell David B; Aufiero Thomas X; Thieme Gary A
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Dep. Anesthesia, Milton S. Hershey Med. Cent., P.O. Box 850, Hershey, Pennsylvania 17033, USA

JOURNAL: Anesthesiology (Hagerstown) 77 (5):p856-863 1992
ISSN: 0003-3022
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

...ABSTRACT: five patients who were suffering from severe adult respiratory distress syndrome as a result of **aspiration**, fat **embolism** or pneumonia. IVOX was used in an attempt to provide supplemental transfer of CO-2...

...lungs were ventilated with an FI-O-2 = 1.0 and a positive end expiratory **pressure** of 5 cmH-20. The right common femoral **vein** was located surgically, and the patient was systemically anticoagulated with heparin. A hollow introducer **tube** was inserted into the right common femoral **vein**, and the furled IVOX was passed into the inferior **vena cava** and advanced until the tip was in the lower portion of the superior **vena cava**. IVOX use ranged from 2h to 4 days In this group of patients, IVOX gas...

...IVOX transferred up to 28% of metabolic gas-exchange requirements. One patient with a small **vena cava** showed signs of caval obstruction. Three other patients demonstrated signs of a septic syndrome after...

15/3,K/5 (Item 5 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:BIOSIS Previews(R)
(c) 1999 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.

07993634 BIOSIS NO.: 000093049307

RHEOLYTIC CATHETER FOR PERCUTANEOUS REMOVAL OF THROMBUS

AUTHOR: DRASLER W J; JENSON M L; WILSON G J; THIELEN J M; PROTONOTARIOS E I
; DUTCHER R G; POSSIS Z C

AUTHOR ADDRESS: POSSIS MED., 8325 10TH AVE. N., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. 55427.

JOURNAL: RADIOLOGY 182 (1). 1992. 263-267.

FULL JOURNAL NAME: Radiology

CODEN: RADLA

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

ABSTRACT: The authors present a percutaneous thrombectomy system (rheolytic thrombectomy **catheter** [RTC]) in which high-velocity jets of saline solution are used to lyse and **remove thrombus**. The **catheters** (4-6 F) direct a 10,000-15,000-**psi** (0.7-1.05 .times. 105-kPa) jet of saline solution onto an exhaust port from orifices at the end of the **catheter**. The jet entrains clot and resulting fragments and brings them into the high-velocity region for lysis and **removal**. Whole blood **clots** (10-15 cm) placed in 6-9-mm-diameter tubing were completely dissolved and removed...

...less than 1 minute. In vivo use in a canine model resulted in lysis and **removal** of **clots** from a femoral **artery**, without vessel damage. The small caliber, flexibility, and effective lysis of this system suggest its...

...that are difficult to access surgically and in small-diameter vessels that require more rapid **removal** of **thrombus** than can be achieved with thrombolytic therapy.

15/3,K/6 (Item 6 from file: 5)

DIALOG(R)File 5: Biosis Previews(R)

(c) 1999 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.

07268099 BIOSIS NO.: 000090047976

TRANSLUMINAL ATHERECTOMY FOR OCCLUSIVE PERIPHERAL VASCULAR DISEASE

AUTHOR: GRAOR R A; WHITLOW P L

AUTHOR ADDRESS: DEP. VASCULAR MED., THE CLEVELAND CLIN. FOUND., 9500 EUCLID AVE., CLEVELAND, OH 44195.

JOURNAL: J AM COLL CARDIOL 15 (7). 1990. 1551-1558.

FULL JOURNAL NAME: Journal of the American College of Cardiology

CODEN: JACCD

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

...ABSTRACT: angioplasty to provide a durable result has led to the development of other methods of **catheter**-associated interventional therapy. In this study, 112 patients with superficial femoral **artery** stenosis or occlusion were treated with percutaneous atherectomy. Patients were considered to have a simple...

...occluded segment was > 5 cm. All atherectomies were performed in the superficial femoral and popliteal **arteries**; urokinase thrombolysis was used in conjunction with atherectomy in 16 patients. Atherectomy was considered successful...

...the complex group. With the exception of the myocardial infarction, all complications were associated with **catheter** entry site hematomas. Femoropopliteal atherectomy has a high rate of success and low morbidity and...

...complex lesions and is a viable and competitive alternative therapy for patients with severe peripheral **vascular** disease. Noninvasive follow-up

with segmental **pressure** measurements and duplex ultrasound scanning is important to detect restenosis. The adjunctive use of urokinase to simplify the segment of atherectomy and **remove** offending **thrombus** appears to be useful and safe.

15/3,K/7 (Item 7 from file: 5)

DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

(c) 1999 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.

06922680 BIOSIS NO.: 000089056072

A CASE OF ACUTE MASSIVE PULMONARY EMBOLISM SUCCESSFULLY TREATED WITH TRANSVENOUS PULMONARY EMBOLCTOMY BY CATHETER

AUTHOR: NAKASAKI Y; TSUJIYAMA S; HIGO M; YAMAMOTO M; YAMASHINA H; FUJII T; MITOMA Y

AUTHOR ADDRESS: 1ST DEP. INTERN. MED., HIROSHIMA PREFECTURAL HOSP., JPN.

JOURNAL: RESPIR CIRC 37 (12). 1989. 1363-1366.

FULL JOURNAL NAME: Respiration and Circulation

CODEN: KOJUA

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: JAPANESE

...ABSTRACT: woman, suffering from acute massive pulmonary embolism, was successfully treated with transvenous pulmonary embolectomy by **catheter**. This patient had been suffering from oppressive chest sensations during exercise, and diagnosed and treated...

...walked to the toilet, she complained of chest discomfort and fell into shock (systolic blood **pressure** was 60 mmHg). An ECG examination showed a right bundle branch block and a interventricular...

...were administered intravenously, and pulmonary angiography was performed immediately. It revealed that the bilateral pulmonary **arteries** were almost completely obstructed. Although 720,000 units of urokinase were infused into the pulmonary **artery**, the obstruction did not improve. At the time, we performed a transvenous pulmonary embolectomy. We used a Judkins R 4 guiding **catheter** for PTCA made by USCI. The **catheter** was inserted into the pulmonary **artery** and **clots** were **aspirated** with a syringe. When the **catheter** clogged it was withdrawn and flushed. This procedure was repeated until the pulmonary embolism was relieved. The patient's blood **pressure** rose to 124/70 mmHg, and right ventricular **pressure** which was 49 mmHg before the embolectomy, dropped to 36 mmHg. A pulmonary scintigraphy 3...

...blood flow. The patient was discharged 2 weeks after the embolectomy. Transvenous pulmonary embolectomy by **catheter** was first reported in 1971 by LJ Greenfield. But after his initial report, few other...

15/3,K/8 (Item 8 from file: 5)

DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

(c) 1999 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.

06102237 BIOSIS NO.: 000085065386

TREATMENT OF AIR EMBOLISM WITH A SPECIAL PULMONARY ARTERY CATHETER INTRODUCER SHEATH IN SITTING DOGS

AUTHOR: BOWDLE T A; ARTRU A A

AUTHOR ADDRESS: DEP. ANESTHESIOLOGY, TN-10, UNIV. WASHINGTON, SEATTLE, WASH. 98195.

JOURNAL: ANESTHESIOLOGY 68 (1). 1988. 107-110.

FULL JOURNAL NAME: Anesthesiology

CODEN: ANESA

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

ABSTRACT: The treatment of venous air **embolism** by **aspiration** from central venous **catheters** is well established. However, some anesthesiologists prefer to use a pulmonary **artery catheter** to monitor patients undergoing a neurosurgical procedure in the sitting position. While offering certain advantages, pulmonary **artery catheters** may be of limited use in the treatment of venous air embolism because the small...

...port is poorly suited for efficient air aspiration. The authors have designed a special pulmonary **artery catheter** introducer sheath which can be positioned by intravascular electrocardiography to provide an efficient and effective means of air aspiration, while permitting the simultaneous use of a pulmonary **artery catheter** for **pressure** monitoring. The flow characteristics of this sheath, with and without side holes were tested in...

...to aspirate 50 ml of blood. The introducer sheath was compared to a Sorenson CVP **catheter**, a Bunegin-Albin Air Aspiration CVP **Catheter**, and the proximal port of a pulmonary **artery catheter**. The rank order of flow rate was: Bunegin-Albin CVP > introducer sheath without side holes = introducer sheath with side holes > Sorenson CVP > pulmonary **artery catheter** (P = 0.0001). The introducer sheath was then compared to a pulmonary **artery catheter** for the treatment of a 4 ml/kg venous air embolism in sitting, anesthetized dogs...

...greater than that retrieved by simultaneous aspiration of atrial and distal ports of the pulmonary **artery catheter**, 16% (P = 0.01). The efficiency of air aspiration was related to survival, with 68...

15/3,K/9 (Item 9 from file: 5)

DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

(c) 1999 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.

05249177 BIOSIS NO.: 000082089801

A CASE OF DEEP VEIN THROMBOSIS AFTER CORONARY BYPASS SURGERY

AUTHOR: SUMA H; SASAKI S; MAEDA M; SHIGUMA S; OZEKI M; TAKEUCHI A

AUTHOR ADDRESS: DEP. OF THORACIC AND CARDIOVASCULAR SURGERY, OSAKA MED.

COLL., OSAKA, JAPAN.

JOURNAL: J JPN ASSOC THORAC SURG 34 (4). 1986. 532-535.

FULL JOURNAL NAME: Journal of the Japanese Association for Thoracic Surgery

CODEN: NKZAA

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: JAPANESE

ABSTRACT: Deep **vein** thrombosis after coronary bypass surgery was successfully treated by emergency thrombectomy. Sudden onset of pain and swelling was noted in left lower limb at seventh post-operative day. The saphenous **vein** of this left leg had been taken down at the time of coronary bypass surgery, and a central venous **pressure** line **cannula** had been inserted from the cut end of the saphenous **vein** into the femoral **vein** on that time. Intimal injury of the femoral or iliac **vein** by insertion of **cannula**, or excessive compression of the femoral **vein** after removal of the **cannula** were suspected as the cause of thrombus formation. Thrombectomy was made with Fogarty's balloon **catheter** inserted from the left femoral **vein** and temporary occlusion of inferior **vena cava** through laparotomy was made to prevent pulmonary **artery** embolism. Massive **thrombus** was **extracted** and symptoms disappeared dramatically. No recurrence of thrombosis has been found three months after surgery. Although deep **vein** thrombosis after coronary bypass surgery is a rare complication, care should be taken to prevent...

15/3,K/10 (Item 10 from file: 5)

DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

(c) 1999 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.

05053212 BIOSIS NO.: 000081011336

**NEW IMPLANTED CHRONIC CATHETER DEVICE FOR DETERMINING BLOOD PRESSURE AND
CARDIAC OUTPUT IN CONSCIOUS DOG**

AUTHOR: GARNER D; LAKS M M

AUTHOR ADDRESS: DIVISION CARDIOLOGY, DEPARTMENT MEDICINE, HARBOR-UNIVERSITY
CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES MEDICAL CENTER, TORRANCE, CALIF. 90509.

JOURNAL: AM J PHYSIOL 249 (3 PART 2). 1985. H681-H684.

FULL JOURNAL NAME: American Journal of Physiology

CODEN: AJPHA

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

...ABSTRACT: blood pressure monitoring, monitoring of cardiac outputs, and
blood sampling in conscious dogs. Infection, vascular **thrombosis**, and
catheter extraction have not occurred. This modified VAP has been used
for 6 mo. and in 25 dogs to date without any failure to determine
arterial blood **pressure** and cardiac output.

15/3,K/11 (Item 11 from file: 5)

DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

(c) 1999 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.

04707210 BIOSIS NO.: 000080010336

**A CHRONICALLY IMPLANTABLE ARTERIAL CATHETER FOR USE IN UNRESTRAINED SMALL
ANIMALS**

AUTHOR: WILLIAMS W M

AUTHOR ADDRESS: DEP. OF NEUROLOGY, BOX 673, UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER MEDICAL
CENTER, 601 ELMWOOD AVE., ROCHESTER, NY 14642, USA.

JOURNAL: J NEUROSCI METHODS 12 (3). 1985. 195-204.

FULL JOURNAL NAME: Journal of Neuroscience Methods

CODEN: JNMED

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

...ABSTRACT: rat). It can be implanted chronically, at least several days
before use, into the femoral **artery**, without interference of movement
or damage by the animal. The **catheter** assembly is worn subdermally
until the **distal** portion is exteriorized for blood sampling. The
proximal tip of the **catheter** is **occluded** with a **removable** plug
before implantation, thereby eliminating the necessity of daily flushing
prior to use. The **catheter** was used extensively in studies of the
blood-brain barrier involving the bolus injection of [14C]sucrose into
the jugular **vein** of conscious, unrestrained rats. Tracer concentration
in plasma and whole blood was subsequently determined from...

15/3,K/12 (Item 12 from file: 5)

DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

(c) 1999 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.

04703281 BIOSIS NO.: 000080006407

**INTRAOPERATIVE FIBRINOLYTIC THERAPY AN ADJUNCT TO CATHETER
THROMBOEMBOLECTOMY**

AUTHOR: QUINONES-BALDRICH W J; ZIERLER R E; HIATT J C

AUTHOR ADDRESS: VASCULAR SURGERY SECTION, DEP. SURGERY, 72-160 CHS, UCLA
MED. CENTER., LOS ANGELES, CA 90024.

JOURNAL: J VASC SURG 2 (2). 1985. 319-326.

FULL JOURNAL NAME: Journal of Vascular Surgery

CODEN: JVSUE

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

...ABSTRACT: patients with various complications of atherosclerosis manifested by limb-threatening ischemia. Treatment was by balloon-**catheter** thromboembolectomy followed by intra-arterial streptokinase infusion. In each patient viability of the involved extremity was questionable after **removal** of all **thrombus** accessible to the balloon **catheter**. Fibrinolytic therapy was used when operative arteriography showed residual thrombus **distal** to the popliteal **artery**. All patients were systemically heparinized during the operation and 3 patients were maintained on anticoagulants...

15/3,K/13 (Item 13 from file: 5)

DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

(c) 1999 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.

04588103 BIOSIS NO.: 000079001140

PERITONEOVENOUS SHUNT OCCLUSION ETIOLOGY DIAGNOSIS THERAPY

AUTHOR: LEVEEN H H; VUJIC I; D'OVIDIO N G; HUTTO R B

AUTHOR ADDRESS: DEP. SURGERY, MED. UNIV. S.C., 171 ASHLEY AVE., CHARLESTON, S.C. 29425.

JOURNAL: ANN SURG 200 (2). 1984. 212-223.

FULL JOURNAL NAME: Annals of Surgery

CODEN: ANSUA

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

ABSTRACT: Electronic **pressure** testing of every LeVeen valve has practically eliminated mechanical malfunction as a cause of shunt...

...shunt. In immediate failure, the ascites may fail to disappear after surgery or reaccumulate if **removed**. Caval **clotting** should be first excluded by X-ray visualization of the superior **vena** prior to injection of the shunt with contrast agent. Shuntograms are done with fine-bore needles. The venous **pressure** is also measured. The entry of contrast into the **vena cava** without pooling indicates a patent venous limb. The contrast will empty from the venous tubing with forceful inspiration if the entire system is patent. The venous **tube** will not clear if the valve or peritoneal collecting **tubes** are blocked. Only the valve and collecting **tube** need then be replaced if contrast enters the cava but does not leave the venous...

...the venous tubing establishes a satisfactory washout prior to wound closure. Fresh clots in the **vena cava** can be dissolved by the slow injection of streptokinase into the venous tubing. Other patent...

15/3,K/14 (Item 14 from file: 5)

DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

(c) 1999 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.

04315630 BIOSIS NO.: 000078045173

EXTRACORPOREAL CIRCULATION FOR RENAL CELL CARCINOMA WITH SUPRADIAPHRAGMATIC VENA CAVAL THROMBI

AUTHOR: KLEIN F A; SMITH M J V; GREENFIELD L J

AUTHOR ADDRESS: DIV. UROL., DEP. SURGERY, MED. COLL. VIRGINIA, VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH UNIV., RICHMOND, VA.

JOURNAL: J UROL 131 (5). 1984. 880-883.

FULL JOURNAL NAME: Journal of Urology

CODEN: JOURA

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

ABSTRACT: Extension of tumor into the **vena cava** occurs in 5-10% of the cases of renal cell carcinomas. Of these cases 14...

...atrium. Acceptable techniques for dealing with this situation include cross-clamping the atrium, using positive **pressure** ventilation and **extracting** the **thrombus** with a Fogarty or Foley **catheter**, and extracorporeal circulation or a cardiopulmonary bypass with open excision of the tumor extension. Since...

...men and 2 women, mean age 56 yr, with clear cell renal carcinomas and supradiaphragmatic **vena** caval tumor extension (1 with additional pulmonary embolism) were seen. None had other evidence of...

...Each patient was explored with the planned use of extracorporeal circulation or cardiopulmonary bypass, Greenfield **vena** caval filter insertion and standard radical nephrectomy. Resection was not done in 1 patient with...

...and supradiaphragmatic tumor thrombus. The use of extracorporeal circulation and postextraction insertion of the Greenfield **vena** caval filter offers the surgeon the advantage of direct visualization and better **vascular** control in **removing** the **thrombus**, as well as protection from the possibility of postextraction pulmonary embolism. With the combined use...

15/3,K/15 (Item 15 from file: 5)

DIALOG(R)File 5:BIOSIS Previews(R)

(c) 1999 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.

04215057 BIOSIS NO.: 000077041102

TECHNIQUE OF VASCULAR INJECTION IN A RAREFIED ATMOSPHERE

AUTHOR: O'NEILL J G; PINA J A E

AUTHOR ADDRESS: ANATOMIA FAC. CIEN. MED. UNIV. NOVA DE LISBOA.

JOURNAL: FOLIA ANAT UNIV CONIMBRIGENSIS (COIMBRA) 47 (0). 1978-1980 (1982). 107-118.

FULL JOURNAL NAME: Folia Anatomica Universitatis CONIMBRIGENSIS (Coimbra)

CODEN: FAUCA

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: PORTUGUESE

ABSTRACT: A method of injecting hard-to-inject preparations into any **vascular** organ or specimen, using a steel container of internal diameter 60 cm and 0.5...

...covered on top by a removable transparent cover of acrylic material. Injections are made by **catheters** and **tubes** that traverse the cover and are connected to an individual manometer mounted outside cylinders, by which the **pressure** can be individually adjusted. Using suction, the various vessels can be cleaned out, **removing** blood, **clots** and air, then raising the **pressure** to inject the desired fluid. Better filling of even small caliber vessels can be achieved...

15/3,K/16 (Item 16 from file: 5)

DIALOG(R)File 5:BIOSIS Previews(R)

(c) 1999 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.

03629086 BIOSIS NO.: 000074044663

CIRCULATORY AND RENIN RESPONSES IN MAN TO UNILATERAL REDUCTION OF THE RENAL PERFUSION PRESSURE

AUTHOR: GUAZZI M D; FIORENTINI C; OLIVARI M T; BARTORELLI A; MAGRINI F; BIANCARDI C

AUTHOR ADDRESS: IST. RICERCHE CARDIOVASC., VIA BONFADINI 214, 20138 MILANO, ITALY.

JOURNAL: CARDIOVASC RES 15 (11). 1981 (RECD. 1982). 637-642.
FULL JOURNAL NAME: Cardiovascular Research
CODEN: CVREA
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

ABSTRACT: The mechanisms of human renovascular hypertension are studied. Unilateral partial occlusion of a renal **artery** was accomplished using a balloon-tipped **catheter** for occlusive angiography in 7 normotensive and 17 primary hypertensive subjects. The renin and circulatory responses were studied during a 60 min reduction of the renal perfusion **pressure** (RPP) by 50% of control. This stimulus was considered to be safe and strong enough...

...min, reached a peak at 15 min was significantly higher than the baseline until the **occlusion** was **removed**; venous renin and venous arterial difference on the occluded side became elevated after the stimulus...

...renin release from the contralateral kidney became partially inhibited; in no case did systemic arterial **pressure**, heart rate or cardiac output change during the studies and renin and circulatory patterns were...

...but does not duplicate the circulatory response. This evidence applies to a 1 h renal **artery** occlusion and does not exclude the possibility that renin may have a role in a rise in blood **pressure** following renal **artery** stenosis of longer duration.

15/3,K/17 (Item 17 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)
(c) 1999 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.

03516042 BIOSIS NO.: 000073019122

OPERATIVE REMOVAL OF TUMOR THROMBUS FROM VENA CAVA IN HYPER NEPHROID CARCINOMA

AUTHOR: MOLITOR D; WEISSBACH L
AUTHOR ADDRESS: UROL. UNIVERSITAETSKLIN., D-5300 BONN-VENUSBERG.

JOURNAL: UROL AUSG A 20 (4). 1981. 187-189.
FULL JOURNAL NAME: Urologe Ausgabe A
CODEN: URGAB
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: GERMAN

...ABSTRACT: patient the vascular surgery consists of cross clamping of the vena cava with free back-**flow** of the contralateral renal **vein**, cavotomy, insertion of a Fogarty **catheter** for occlusion of the suprarenal **vena cava** without blocking the liver veins and **extraction** of the **thrombus**.

15/3,K/18 (Item 1 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
(c) 1999 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

05874723 Genuine Article#: XD616 No. References: 24

Title: Microsecond laser ablation of thrombus and gelatin under clear liquids: Contact versus noncontact

Author(s): Shangquan HQ (REPRINT); Casperson LW; Prael SA

Corporate Source: OREGON HLTH SCI UNIV, DEPT ELECT ENGN/PORTLAND//OR/97201 (REPRINT); OREGON MED LASER CTR, /PORTLAND//OR/97225

Journal: IEEE JOURNAL OF SELECTED TOPICS IN QUANTUM ELECTRONICS, 1996, V2, N4 (DEC), P818-825

ISSN: 1077-260X Publication date: 19961200

Publisher: IEEE-INST ELECTRICAL ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS INC, 345 E 47TH ST, NEW YORK, NY 10017-2394

Abstract: Laser thrombolysis is a procedure for **removing** blood **clots** in occluded **arteries** using pulsed Laser energy. The laser light is delivered through an optical fiber to the...

...The ablation process is profoundly affected by whether the optical fiber tip is inside a **catheter** or is in contact with the thrombus, This study measured ablation efficiency of 1- μ s laser pulses to **remove** a porcine **clot** confined in a silicone **tube**. The cavitation process was investigated by visualizing laser-induced bubble formation on gelatin targets with Bash photography and measuring the acoustic transients with a **pressure** transducer, The laser spot size did not affect the mass of material removed. The efficiency...

...the noncontact ablation. Finally, the mass removed was closely correlated with the measured bubble expansion **pressure**.

15/3,K/19 (Item 1 from file: 73)

DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE

(c) 1999 Elsevier Science B.V. All rts. reserv.

07581993 EMBASE No: 1999070838

Standard surgical techniques and surgical indications for hypertensive intracerebral hemorrhage

Hondo H.

Dr. H. Hondo, Department of Neurosurgery, Tokushima Prefect. Central Hospital, 1-10-30 Kuramoto-cho, Tokushima-shi, Tokushima 770-8539 Japan
Japanese Journal of Neurosurgery (JPN. J. NEUROSURG.) (Japan) 1999, 8/2 (69-76)

CODEN: JJNEE ISSN: 0917-950X

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Conference Paper

LANGUAGE: JAPANESE SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH; JAPANESE

NUMBER OF REFERENCES: 33

...method is most commonly employed. Various mechanical devices have been tested in attempts to improve **clot removal**, e.g. the Archimedes screw; a coaxial double **cannula**, the ultrasonic aspirator, and the water jet. Before surgery, the presence of **vascular** lesions (aneurysms, arteriovenous malformations (AVM), dural AVMs, cryptic AVMs, cavernous hemangiomas, and cerebral amyloid angiopathy...
...least 6 hours after onset. To avoid intraoperative bleeding, not more than 70% of the **clot** should be **aspirated** initially. Blood **pressure** must be carefully controlled during the aspiration procedure. The residual hematoma should be drained out...

15/3,K/20 (Item 2 from file: 73)

DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE

(c) 1999 Elsevier Science B.V. All rts. reserv.

07189676 EMBASE No: 1998083176

Controlled limb reperfusion: Clinical application

DE L'ETUDE DES ALTERATIONS BIOCHIMIQUES DU MUSCLE SQUELETTIQUE ISCHEMIE ET REPERFUSE A LA REPERFUSION CONTROLEE DES MEMBRES CHEZ DES PATIENTS EN ISCHEMIE AIGUE SEVERE

Defraigne J.O.; Limet R.

Prof. J.O. Defraigne, Service Chirurgie Cardio-Vasculaire, CHU Sart Tilman, 4000 Liege Belgium

Revue Medicale de Liege (REV. MED. LIEGE) (Belgium) 1998, 53/2 (91-97)

CODEN: RMLIA ISSN: 0035-3663

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article

LANGUAGE: FRENCH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: FRENCH; ENGLISH

NUMBER OF REFERENCES: 12

...patients with this technique. Two patients were admitted for a limb-threatening ischemia consecutive to **embolism** . After **removal** of the thrombi with a Fogarty's **catheter** and before reperfusion with the normal blood, a controlled limb reperfusion was performed by mixing...

...was infused during 30 min with a roller pump into the deep and superficial femoral **arteries** . The delivery conditions (temperature, flow and reinjection **pressure**) were closely monitored. In both cases, no post-operative complication was observed and the pedal...

15/3,K/21 (Item 3 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE
(c) 1999 Elsevier Science B.V. All rts. reserv.

06521145 EMBASE No: 1996165465
Treatment concept for acute deep vein thrombosis
BEHANDLUNGSKONZEPT BEI TIEFER BECKEN-BEINVENEN-THROMBOSE
Gloor B.; Muller M.; Largiader J.
Chirurgische Klinik, Kantonsspital, CH-6000 Luzern 16 Switzerland
Swiss Surgery (SWISS SURG.) (Switzerland) 1996, -/3 (78-87)

CODEN: SWSUF ISSN: 1023-9332
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
LANGUAGE: GERMAN SUMMARY LANGUAGE: GERMAN; ENGLISH

...contains the following operative proceeding: An incision is made in the groin or - for more **distal** thromboses - on the proximal end of the **clot** . For the **removal** of the **clot** in the iliac **vein** a Fogarty-**catheter** is used. Urokinase is administered through a **vein** puncture in the instep while the blood **flow** is blocked by a pneumatic cuff around the thigh. After at least 20-30 minutes...

15/3,K/22 (Item 4 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE
(c) 1999 Elsevier Science B.V. All rts. reserv.

03878062 EMBASE No: 1989047017
Total paradoxical air embolism during a routine obstetric procedure (cervical cerclage)
LETALE 'PARADOXE LUFTEMBOLIE' BEI GEBURTSHILFLICHER ROUTINEOPERATION (ZERVIXCERCLAGE)
Mitterschiffthaler G.; Berchtold J.P.; Anderl P.; Unterdorfer H.
Klinik fur Anaesthesiologie und Allgemeine Intensivmedizin der
Universitat, A-6020 Innsbruck Austria
Anaesthesist (ANAESTHESIST) (Germany) 1989, 38/1 (29-31)

CODEN: ANATA ISSN: 0003-2417
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: GERMAN SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

...we initially diagnosed venous air embolism intraoperatively because of typical symptoms (cyanosis, pulmonary dysfunction, and **vascular obstruction**) and **aspiration** of air from the subclavian **catheter** . We also suspected an arterial embolism due to prominent neurologic deficits. In spite of corrective...

...This very rare complication depends upon several conditions: (1) opened, non-collapsible veins; (2) a **pressure** gradient from outside to inside the veins; (3) a patent foramen ovale; and (4) a right atrial **pressure** greater than that on the left, which can cause an air embolism to either the...

15/3,K/23 (Item 5 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE
(c) 1999 Elsevier Science B.V. All rts. reserv.

03725024 EMBASE No: 1988174460

Hickman catheter for haemodialysis in paediatric patients

Pillion G.; Maisin A.; Macher M.A.; Bourquelot P.; Loirat C.
Service de Nephrologie Pediatrique, Hopital Robert Debre, F-75019 Paris
France
Pediatric Nephrology (PEDIATR. NEPHROL.) (Germany) 1988, 2/3 (318-319)

CODEN: PEDNE ISSN: 0931-041X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

...external or internal jugular vein and the tip located in the right atrium or superior **vena cava** . Mean blood **flow** was 25-55 ml/min with single lumen **catheters** and 83-100 ml/min with double lumen **catheters** . Three **catheters** had to be **removed** because of **obstruction** , whilst seven remained in situ until an arteriovenous fistula had matured or renal function was...

15/3,K/24 (Item 6 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE
(c) 1999 Elsevier Science B.V. All rts. reserv.

03611674 EMBASE No: 1988061110
Dynamics of invasive pressure monitoring systems: Clinical and laboratory evaluation

Gibbs N.C.; Gardner R.M.
Department of Medical Informatics, LDS Hospital/University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84143 United States
Heart and Lung: Journal of Critical Care (HEART LUNG J. CRIT. CARE) (United States) 1988, 17/1 (43-51)

CODEN: HELUA ISSN: 0147-9563
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

Seven **pressure** monitoring systems were evaluated in the clinical setting and in the laboratory to assess their adequacy for recording invasive blood **pressures** . We found that a large number of systems used in the clinical setting gave erroneous **pressure** results because of inadequate dynamic response. Results of testing similar systems in the clinical setting...

...of the variability of the dynamic characteristics of systems in the clinical setting; (2) simple **catheter** transducer system setups performed better, suggesting that simple 'kits' be used; (3) membrane domes perform ...

...4) extension tubing was detrimental to the dynamic response of all systems, especially for pulmonary **artery catheters** . Fast-flush testing of **pressure** monitoring systems is needed to ensure the adequacy of dynamic response characteristics in the clinical...

...flush characteristics are inadequate, physicians and nurses have the opportunity to troubleshoot the system and **remove air bubbles** and excessive tubing and to properly attach the transducer domes until optimal characteristics are obtained.

15/3,K/25 (Item 7 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE
(c) 1999 Elsevier Science B.V. All rts. reserv.

01315086 EMBASE No: 1979035732
Air embolism: A complication during neurosurgery in the sitting position
LUFTEMBOLIE. EINE KOMPLIKATION BEI NEUROCHIRURGISCHEN EINGRIFFEN IN SITZENDER POSITION

Krier C.; Wiedemann K.

Abt. Anesthesiol., Chir. Zent., Univ. Heidelberg Germany

Praktische Anästhesie Wiederbelebung und Intensivtherapie (PRAKT.

ANAESTH. WIEDERBELEB. INTENSIVTHER.) (Germany) 1978, 13/5 (386-397)

CODEN: PAWIA

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: GERMAN SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

...ultrasound method, continuous capnography during the duration of the operation, intra arterial measurement of blood **pressure** , recording of the central venous **pressure** and of electrocardiographic changes are essential means of routine monitoring. Suspected air embolism must be promptly dealt with not only by ligation of the severed **vein** but also by attempts at **aspiration** of the **air bubbles** via the atrial **catheter** . The latter, therefore, plays an important role both as a diagnostic parameter and a therapeutic...

15/3,K/26 (Item 8 from file: 73)

DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE

(c) 1999 Elsevier Science B.V. All rts. reserv.

00639556 EMBASE No: 1976195214

Reduced thrombus formation with silicone elastomere (silastic) umbilical artery catheters

Boros S.J.; Thompson T.R.; Reynolds J.W.; et al.

Child. Hosp., St Paul, Minn. United States

Pediatrics (PEDIATRICS) 1975, 56/6 (981-986)

CODEN: PEDIA

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

This report describes clinical experience with a radiopaque silicone elastomere (Silastic) umbilical artery **catheter** . Twenty infants, ten with polyvinyl chloride (PVC) umbilical artery **catheters** and ten with Silastic umbilical artery **catheters** , all positioned at the aortic bifurcation, had aortograms performed at the time of **catheter** removal. **Catheter** associated thrombus formation was observed in nine of the ten infants (90%) with PVC umbilical **artery catheters** and in one of the ten infants (10%) with Silastic **catheters** . The incidence of lower extremity vasospasm associated with the two **catheters** was not significantly different. Aortic **pressure** tracings recorded through Silastic **catheters** were accurate, but slightly damped. Autopsies were performed on five additional infants who died with indwelling Silastic umbilical **artery catheters** . None of the **catheters** , nor their surrounding tissues, showed evidence of thrombus formation on either gross or microscopic examination. It is our experience that radiopaque silicone elastomere tubing can be used as an umbilical **artery catheter** and appears to have the advantage of being less thrombogenic than the standard PVC tubing...

15/3,K/27 (Item 9 from file: 73)

DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE

(c) 1999 Elsevier Science B.V. All rts. reserv.

00032858 EMBASE No: 1974022888

Sagittal sinus repair: technical note

Donaghy R.M.P.; Wallman L.J.; Flanagan M.J.; Numoto M.

Univ. Vermont Coll. Med., Burlington, Vt. United States

Journal of Neurosurgery (J. NEUROSURG.) 1973, 38/2 (244-248)

CODEN: JONSA

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

...beyond the point of simple patching is described. The procedure

involves immediate implantation of a **vascular T tube** which is later replaced by an intima lined stent. The method makes possible sinography and **aspiration** of **clots** , and a rapid replacement of continuity of blood flow .

15/3,K/28 (Item 1 from file: 94)

DIALOG(R)File 94:JICST-EPlus

(c)1999 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST). All rts. reserv.

04309749 JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 98A0124579 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E

Study of vessel injury by Adherent Clot removal catheter.

IKUTAKA TOSHIHARU (1); ISHIGURO MOTOYUKI (1); EHARA HIDETOSHI (1); ISHIHARA TAKESHI (1); HIRANO TAKAHIRO (1); HASHIMOTO KAZUAKI (2); HAYAKAWA YUKIHIRO (2); FUJIWARA HISAYOSHI (2)

(1) Seikokai Hirano Sogo Byoin; (2) Gifu Univ.

Nippon Toseki Igakkai Zasshi(Journal of Japanese Society for Dialysis Therapy), 1997, VOL.30,NO.12, PAGE.1375-1379, FIG.5, REF.5

JOURNAL NUMBER: X0954ABA ISSN NO: 1340-3451

UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 615.472/.473 626.6-08+

LANGUAGE: Japanese COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

ARTICLE TYPE: Original paper

MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication

...ABSTRACT: two catheters were the same in the comparative study, we used the Adherent Clot removal **catheter** to cure the obstructive thrombus of an expanded polytetrafluoroethylene graft. Removal with the Adherent **Clot removal catheter** was followed by removal with the Fogarty **catheter** in 4 cases. All procedures in our patients succeeded in **removing** the **thrombus** and returning the blood **flow** of hemodialysis access. Microscopically, neither the blood vessel element nor the graft element was found to be included in the **removed thrombus** . Adherent **Clot removal catheter** is safe and effective for removal of a graft thrombus that a Fogarty **catheter** fails to remove. (author abst.)

15/3,K/29 (Item 2 from file: 94)

DIALOG(R)File 94:JICST-EPlus

(c)1999 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST). All rts. reserv.

03849365 JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 97A0292241 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E

Successful pulmonary thromboendarterectomy in a patient with chronic pulmonary thromboembolism.

HIRAI MASAYA (1); MAKI SHIGEO (1); YASUDA TAKASHI (1); KONDO MASAFUMI (1); SHINOHARA TAKASHI (1)

(1) Fed. of Natl. Public Serv. and Affil. Personnel Mutual Aid Assoc., Meijo Hosp.

Nippon Kyobu Geka Gakkai Zasshi(Journal of the Japanese Association for Thoracic Surgery), 1997, VOL.45,NO.2, PAGE.149-154, FIG.6, TBL.1, REF.19

JOURNAL NUMBER: Z0767AAJ ISSN NO: 0369-4739

UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 616.2-089

LANGUAGE: Japanese COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

ARTICLE TYPE: Short Communication

MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication

...ABSTRACT: remarkable pulmonary hypertension and we were prompted to do cardiac catheterization. The catheterization showed the **pressure** of the main pulmonary **artery** (PA) as 84/14 (36)mmHg and PA angiography showed a massive embolus in the...

...In a median sternotomy, a cardiopulmonary bypass was established with ascending aortic and two caval **cannulae** . During cooling, the right PA was mobilized within the pericardial reflection. An incision was made ...

...removed. Post-operative PA angiography showed remaining thrombus in the

right lower PA, but the **pressure** of the main PA fell to 27/12 (18)mmHg. Pulmonary thromboendarterectomy by median sternotomy with the aid of deep hypothermia and circulatory arrest was useful to **remove** the **thrombus** in the bilateral PA, and to obtain good hemodynamic and symptomatic results. (author abst.)

15/3,K/30 (Item 3 from file: 94)

DIALOG(R)File 94:JICST-EPlus

(c)1999 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST). All rts. reserv.

03385958 JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 96A0776520 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E
Therapy for Acute Pulmonary Embolism in Patients with Contraindication for Thrombolysis.

INOUE ICHIRO (1); TAKANASHI ATSUSHI (1); FUKUDA YUKIHIRO (1); SAKAI KEN'YA (1); SUENAGA KENJI (1); WAKAMOTO ATSUO (1); FUJIOKA YOSHIMI (1); KAWAMOTO YUKIHIKO (1); HAMASAKI OSAMU (1)

(1) Koritsumiyoshichuobyojin

Myakkangaku(Journal of Japanese College of Angiology), 1996, VOL.36,NO.8, PAGE.427-430, FIG.2, TBL.1, REF.17

JOURNAL NUMBER: Z0216BAD ISSN NO: 0387-1126

UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 616.2-089

LANGUAGE: Japanese COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

ARTICLE TYPE: Short Communication

MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication

...ABSTRACT: patients with acute cerebral hemorrhage or craniotomy and 2 elderly patient. Group I received the **clot aspiration** by a large lumen-guiding **catheter**, the mechanical clot fragmentation by a guidewire, and the percutaneous implantation of inferior **vena cava** filter. Success rates of the **clot aspiration**, the mechanical **clot** fragmentation, and the implantation of filter were 50%, 100%, and 100%, respectively. Thrombolytic therapy with urokinase was performed in Group II. Although there was no difference in the systolic pulmonary **pressure** (50.+-.16 in Group I vs 52.+-.9mmHg in Group II), the normalization time of pulmonary **pressure** was shorter in Group II than that in Group I (0.8.+-.0.7 vs 2.1.+-.1.2 days). In conclusion, the **clot aspiration** by the guide **catheter**, the mechanical clot fragmentation by the guidewire, and the percutaneous implantation of the inferior **vena** cave filter should be firstly considered in patients with contraindication for thrombolysis therapy. (author abst.)

15/3,K/31 (Item 4 from file: 94)

DIALOG(R)File 94:JICST-EPlus

(c)1999 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST). All rts. reserv.

03333809 JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 96A0681906 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E

Embolectomy by Catheter for Acute Pulmonary Thromboembolism.

TAKANASHI ATSUSHI (1); INOUE ICHIRO (1); INOUE TOSHIKI (1); SAKAI KEN'YA (1)

(1) Koritsumiyoshichuobyojin

Myakkangaku(Journal of Japanese College of Angiology), 1996, VOL.36,NO.7, PAGE.387-394, FIG.4, TBL.2, REF.21

JOURNAL NUMBER: Z0216BAD ISSN NO: 0387-1126

UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 616.2-08 616.12-08

LANGUAGE: Japanese COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

ARTICLE TYPE: Original paper

MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication

ABSTRACT: 10 patients who suffer acute pulmonary embolism were treated with pulmonary embolectomy by **catheter** devices in Department of Cardiology, Miyoshi General Hospital, in 1994. Small pieces of **thrombus** were **aspirated** by conventional diagnostic 8Fr. **catheters** in 8 of 10 patients. In 2 cases with massive pulmonary embolus, many pieces of **thrombus** were **aspirated**. In 6 cases with massive or

relatively small embolus, a few pieces were aspirated. Urokinase...
 ...Angiographical improvement was observed after pulmonary embolectomy, but massive embolus was still observed in pulmonary **arteries**. So urokinase and heparin were continued for additional 3-7 days. Decrease of pulmonary systolic **pressure** in these 8 cases was 13.9+-.8.7mmHg, which was bigger than mean 7...
 ...1.4mmHg decrease of 2 cases treated with only injection of urokinase and heparin. Greatest **pressure** decrease of 31mmHg was earned in case with massive thrombi in which many pieces of **thrombus** was **aspirated**. No piece was removed by pulmonary embolectomy in 2 cases. One of them was chronic...
 ...embolism and the other died of collapse immediately because of massive embolism. Pulmonary embolectomy by **catheter** devices improve pulmonary blood flow and help thrombus to lyse immediately. In addition, pulmonary embolectomy...

15/3,K/32 (Item 5 from file: 94)

DIALOG(R)File 94:JICST-EPlus

(c)1999 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST). All rts. reserv.

03174561 JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 96A0436808 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E
Removal of Intraventricular Casting Hematoma and Subarachnoid Clots in Acute Subarachnoid Hemorrhage.

TANIKAWA ROKUYA (1); KAMIYAMA HIROYASU (1); KOBAYASHI NOBUMITSU (1);
 TAKAMURA HARUO (1)

(1) Asahikawa Red Cross Hosp.

Nosotchu no Geka(Surgery for Cerebral Stroke), 1996, VOL.24,NO.2,

PAGE.129-135, FIG.3, TBL.4, REF.4

JOURNAL NUMBER: X0801AAU ISSN NO: 0914-5508

UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 616.83-089

LANGUAGE: Japanese COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

ARTICLE TYPE: Original paper

MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication

...ABSTRACT: serious cases. Intraventricular casting hematoma:
 Intraventricular casting hematoma is often found in ruptured anterior communicating **artery** aneurysm, and anterior interhemispheric approach(AIH) is used to clip the aneurysm. Intraventricular casting hematoma complicated with anterior communicating **artery** aneurysm, in many cases, ranges from the anterior horn of the lateral ventricle, to the...
 ...ventricle can be treated via the foramen of Monro. After removal of the hematoma, drainage **tubes** are placed in the trigone and third ventricle to control the intracranial **pressure**. Subarachnoid clot: For subarachnoid hemorrhage in the acute stage, the irrigation suction system is applied...
 ...is 500ml of saline mixed with 60,000 units of urokinase compressed to 400mmHg, to **remove** the subarachnoid **clots** as much as possible. In severe subarachnoid hemorrhage with Fisher Group 3 or more, the sylvian fissure is opened widely from the distal part to **remove clots**.
 (author abst.)

15/3,K/33 (Item 6 from file: 94)

DIALOG(R)File 94:JICST-EPlus

(c)1999 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST). All rts. reserv.

02521506 JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 94A0909092 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E
Strategy of Treatment for Acute Massive Pulmonary Embolism in Patients with Contraindication for Thrombolysis.

INOUE ICHIRO (1); TAKANASHI ATSUSHI (1); INOUE TOSHIKI (1); YAMAUCHI RYO (1); KODAMA NOBUYA (1); TERADA MITSUKAZU (1); HATA JIRO (1); YOSHIDA

YASUHIRO (1); WAKAMOTO ATSUO (1)

(1) Miyoshichuobyoin

Myakkangaku(Journal of Japanese College of Angiology), 1994, VOL.34,NO.10,
PAGE.875-879, FIG.4, TBL.1, REF.14

JOURNAL NUMBER: Z0216BAD ISSN NO: 0387-1126

UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 616.12-089

LANGUAGE: Japanese

COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

ARTICLE TYPE: Original paper

MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication

...ABSTRACT: were no differences in the age and the symptoms of onset.

Group I received the **clot aspiration** by a large lumen-guiding **catheter**, the mechanical clot fragmentation by a guidewire, and the percutaneous implantation of inferior **vena cava** filter. Success rates of the **clot aspiration**, the mechanical **clot** fragmentation, and the implantation of filter were 25%, 100%, and 100%, respectively. Thrombolytic therapy with...

...units) was performed in Group II. Although there was no difference in the systolic pulmonary **pressure** (52.2+-.6.8 in Group I vs 50.4+-.4.5mmHg in Group II), the normalization time of pulmonary **pressure** was shorter in Group II than that in Group cardiac arrest unresponsive to cardiopulmonary resuscitation...

...other cases in both groups were discharged without reattack of pulmonary embolism. In conclusion, the **clot aspiration** by the guide **catheter**, the mechanical clot fragmentation by the guidewire, and the percutaneous implantation of the inferior **vena cava** filter should be considered in patients with contraindication for thrombolysis therapy. (author abst.)

15/3,K/34 (Item 7 from file: 94)

DIALOG(R)File 94:JICST-EPlus

(c)1999 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST). All rts. reserv.

02012953 JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 93A0481862 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E

A Blind Point of Vent Catheter: Air Aspiration.

INUI KIYOSHIGE (1); ORITA HIROYUKI (1); SHIMANUKI TAKAO (1); FUKASAWA

MANABU (1); GOTO SATOSHI (1); NAKAMURA CHIHARU (1); WASHIO MASAHIKO (1)

(1) Yamagata Univ.

Kyobu Geka(Japanese Journal of Thoracic Surgery), 1993, VOL.46,NO.5,

PAGE.419-422, FIG.4, TBL.3, REF.5

JOURNAL NUMBER: Z0662AAL ISSN NO: 0021-5252

UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 616.1-09

LANGUAGE: Japanese

COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

ARTICLE TYPE: Original paper

MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication

ABSTRACT: We experienced a case of saphenous **vein** air embolism after coronary **artery** bypass graft, in which case we used vent **catheter** kept in the left atrium. Though it was considered that **air bubbles** were never **aspirated** through vent **catheter**, we speculated that the origin of air bubbles must be the vent **catheter**. And we made an experiment on the motion of air in the vent **catheter** using a model of left heart composed with soft reserver (atrium) and pulsatile pump (ventricle). When the pulsatile pump was arrest, the **air bubbles** were never **aspirated** from the vent **catheter** to the soft reserver even if we vented with strong negative **pressure**. But, when the pulsatile pump was in motion and the left atrium was vented with some negative **pressure**, some leaks of air bubbles were recognized. So we must pay much more attention to...

...when the heart is in motion. Sometimes we use overpressure safety valve composed with vent **catheter**, but measured left atrial **pressure** showed that decreased left atrial **pressure** was only 2mmHg. So its use

should be restricted in the patients with good ventricular...

15/3,K/35 (Item 1 from file: 144)

DIALOG(R)File 144:Pascal

(c) 1999 INIST/CNRS. All rts. reserv.

12656682 PASCAL No.: 96-0351959

Salvage of ischemic myocardium with simplified and even delayed coronary sinus retroperfusion. Discussion

ALDEA G S; ZHANG X; RIVERS S; SHEMIN R J; ENGELMAN R M comment; SPOTNITZ H M comment; KAISER G C comment

Department of Cardiothoracic Surgery, Boston University Medical Boston, Boston, Massachusetts, United States

Annual Meeting of The Society of Thoracic Surgeons, 32 (Orlando, FL USA) 1996-01-29

Journal: The Annals of thoracic surgery, 1996, 62 (1) 9-15

Language: English

Background. Despite the proven efficacy of **pressure** -controlled intermittent coronary sinus obstruction (PICSO) and synchronized retrograde perfusion (SRP) in salvaging ischemic myocardium...

...To address these concerns a simplified retroperfusion technique (SR) was developed that continuously infuses superior **vena** caval blood at 7 mL/min into the CS **catheter** without balloon occlusion. Methods. Thirty pigs underwent 90 minutes of ischemia imposed by snaring the two largest diagonal branches of the left anterior descending **artery** and were randomized to one of five treatment groups : One group received no retroperfusion (control...

... initial 60 minutes of ischemia was followed by 30 minutes of delayed SR with superior **vena** caval blood. All animals were then placed on cardiopulmonary bypass and, after a 60-minute cardioplegic arrest, the coronary **artery** **obstructions** were **removed** , to simulate surgical revascularization. This was followed by 3 hours of reperfusion. The area of ...

...2% for delayed SR (p < 0.01 for each group versus control). The mean CS **pressure** (in mm Hg) during treatment was 6.3 +- 1.7 for the control group, 2

15/3,K/36 (Item 1 from file: 149)

DIALOG(R)File 149:Health&Wellness DB(SM)

(c) 1999 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01766303 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 20582095 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Neonatal respiratory distress in the community hospital: when to transport, when to keep. (Clinical Review)

Hein, Herman A.; Ely, John W.; Lofgren, Maria A.

Journal of Family Practice, v46, n4, p284(6)

April,

1998

PUBLICATION FORMAT: Magazine/Journal; Refereed ISSN: 0094-3509

LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext TARGET AUDIENCE: Professional

WORD COUNT: 4460 LINE COUNT: 00372

... can be passed around the base of the cord and tightened if necessary.

Any obvious **clot** should be **removed** from the umbilical **vein** , and then a fluid-filled No. 5 or 8 French **catheter** should be inserted until a free **flow** of blood is obtained. (The two small dark dots (clotted blood) represent umbilical arteries; the...

15/3,K/37 (Item 2 from file: 149)

DIALOG(R)File 149:Health&Wellness DB(SM)

(c) 1999 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01265050 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 10421327

Laser coronary angioplasty.

Medical Letter on Drugs and Therapeutics, v33, n836, p7(1)

Jan 25,

1991

PUBLICATION FORMAT: Newsletter ISSN: 0025-732X LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Abstract TARGET AUDIENCE: Professional

ABSTRACT: Percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA) is a procedure in which a balloon-tipped **catheter** is threaded into a coronary **artery** that is narrowed by fatty plaques (atherosclerosis). Inflation of the balloon reduces or **removes** the **blockage**, improving blood **flow** and decreasing signs of coronary artery disease such as angina (chest pain). PTCA has become...

15/3,K/38 (Item 3 from file: 149)

DIALOG(R) File 149:Health&Wellness DB(SM)

(c) 1999 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01253119 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 08351035 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Does inappropriate use explain small-area variations in the use of health care services?

Leape, Lucian L.; Park, Rolla Edward; Solomon, David H.; Chassin, Mark R.; Kosecoff, Jacqueline; Brook, Robert H.

JAMA, The Journal of the American Medical Association, v263, n5, p669(4)

Feb 2,

1990

PUBLICATION FORMAT: Magazine/Journal ISSN: 0098-7484 LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract TARGET AUDIENCE: Professional

WORD COUNT: 2253 LINE COUNT: 00235

...ABSTRACT: differences in appropriateness of use. The medical procedures evaluated were coronary angioplasty (dilating a coronary **artery** to improve blood **flow**), carotid endarterectomy (surgery to **remove blockage** from the carotid **artery**), and upper gastrointestinal tract endoscopy (insertion of a **tube** into the stomach to view its lining). Criteria for appropriate use of these procedures were...

15/3,K/39 (Item 4 from file: 149)

DIALOG(R) File 149:Health&Wellness DB(SM)

(c) 1999 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01223817 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 09236758

Angiography, angioscopy, and ultrasound imaging before and after percutaneous balloon angioplasty.

Siegel, Robert J.; Chae, Jang-Seong; Forrester, James S.; Ruiz, Carlos E. American Heart Journal, v120, n5, p1086(5)

Nov,

1990

PUBLICATION FORMAT: Magazine/Journal ISSN: 0002-8703 LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Abstract TARGET AUDIENCE: Professional

ABSTRACT: Angiography, serial X-raying of **blood vessels** after injection of a dye, can show the contours of **blood vessels**, while angioscopy, which involves threading a microscopic **tube** into vessels, and ultrasound imaging can provide information about abnormalities of vessel surfaces and walls...

...three methods were used before and after percutaneous transluminal angioplasty (PTA), in which a balloon **catheter** is threaded into a constricted **blood vessel** and then inflated. The first patient was a 72-year-old man with claudication (leg...

...had no pulse in the right foot. Angiography showed 75 percent narrowing of a leg **artery** due to atherosclerosis, while angioscopy showed a clot.

The **clot** was **aspirated** . Ultrasound confirmed atherosclerotic narrowing and suggested calcification of the area, so that high **pressures** would be needed during balloon inflation. Following inflation, only a 25 percent narrowing remained, and...

...indicated the patient had an atherosclerotic plaque next to an area of complete blockage. Following **catheter** inflation, the area was found to be 65 percent constricted, and angiосcopy and ultrasound but...

...surface. The study demonstrates that angiography is best for analysis of an entire area of **blood vessels** , while angiосcopy is best for evaluating the vessel surface, and ultrasound provides information about the...

...techniques should lead to improved patient treatment and should improve understanding of disease processes in **blood vessels** . (Consumer Summary produced by Reliance Medical Information, Inc.)

15/3,K/40 (Item 5 from file: 149)
DIALOG(R)File 149:Health&Wellness DB(SM)
(c) 1999 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01178329 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 08151415

Favorable outcome of neonatal aortic thrombosis and renovascular hypertension.

Caplan, Michael S.; Cohn, Richard A.; Langman, Craig B.; Conway, James A.; Shkolnik, Arnold; Brouillette, Robert T.
Journal of Pediatrics, v115, n2, p291(5)
August,
1989

PUBLICATION FORMAT: Magazine/Journal ISSN: 0022-3476 LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Abstract TARGET AUDIENCE: Professional

ABSTRACT: Umbilical **catheters** , small **tubes** inserted into the umbilical **artery** , are sometimes used in the treatment of sick newborns. A common complication of the umbilical **catheter** is aortic thrombosis, the formation of a clot in the infant's **aorta** , which is the large **blood vessel** leading from the heart. Another complication of their use is renovascular hypertension, high blood **pressure** caused by closed **arteries** supplying the kidneys. Controversial treatments of affected newborns include surgical **removal** of the **clots** , the administration of clot-dissolving drugs and drugs which act to lower blood **pressure** , or removal of the affected kidney. A group of 15 newborns who survived these complications...

...increased amount of renin, an enzyme produced by the kidney, which acts to increase blood **pressure** . The flow of blood to the kidneys was abnormal in 10 of the 11 infants...

...All of the children, at the time of the follow-up study, had normal blood **pressures** and all but one infant had achieved a normal height. All children had normal renin...

...increased in advanced kidney disease) and normal filtration rates of the glomerulus, a cluster of **blood vessels** in the kidney. The three infants having no blood flow to the kidney had no...

...some kidney perfusion was improved by initial aggressive treatment with drugs to lower high blood **pressure** . The amount of these antihypertensive drugs required decreased over the two years, the result of...

15/3,K/41 (Item 6 from file: 149)
DIALOG(R)File 149:Health&Wellness DB(SM)
(c) 1999 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01069947 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 03075396 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Doctor, you have six minutes: the heart-lung machine finally released surgeons from the tyranny of the clock.

Comroe, Julius H., Jr.

Science'84, v5, p62(7)

Jan-Feb,

1984

DOCUMENT TYPE: biography PUBLICATION FORMAT: Magazine/Journal LANGUAGE:

English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext TARGET AUDIENCE: Academic

WORD COUNT: 3049 LINE COUNT: 00281

... interrupted at 8:05 A.M., when he could no longer detect Edith's blood **pressure** . The surgical team moved quickly, opening the young woman's chest and slipping a rubber **tube** around the pulmonary artery to stop any blood flowing past the clot through the artery. Then they opened the artery and **removed** the blood **clots** from it and from both of its main branches. As they closed the opening in the **artery** , the clock read 8:12 A.M. The operation had taken seven minutes. The patient...

15/3,K/42 (Item 1 from file: 151)

DIALOG(R)File 151:HealthSTAR

(c) format only 1999 The Dialog Corporation. All rts. reserv.

03140570 98225389

[From the study of biochemical changes in ischemic and reperfused skeletal muscle to the controlled reperfusion of limbs in patients with acute severe ischemia]

De l'etude des alterations biochimiques du muscle squelettique ischemie et reperfuse a la reperfusion controlee des membres chez des patients en ischemie aigue severe.

Defraigne JO; Limet R

Universite de Liege, Service de Chirurgie cardio-vasculaire.

Rev Med Liege (BELGIUM) Feb 1998, 53 (2) p91-7,

ISSN: 0035-3663 JOURNAL CODE: SM9

Languages: FRENCH Summary Languages: ENGLISH

Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE English Abstract

...limb-threatening ischemia consecutive to embolism. After removal of the thrombi with a Fogarty's **catheter** and before reperfusion with the normal blood, a controlled limb reperfusion was performed by mixing...

...was infused during 30 min with a roller pump into the deep and superficial femoral **arteries** . The delivery conditions (temperature, flow and reinjection **pressure**) were closely monitored. In both cases, no post-operative complication was observed and the pedal...

15/3,K/43 (Item 2 from file: 151)

DIALOG(R)File 151:HealthSTAR

(c) format only 1999 The Dialog Corporation. All rts. reserv.

02668733 96112571

[Experience with the Groshong port in a home TPN patient--a case report]

Inoue Y; Soh H; Nakamura T; Komoda H; Hoki M; Honda M; Sunada S; Takao T
Dept. of Gastrointestinal and General Surgery, Osaka Prefectural Hospital.

Gan To Kagaku Ryoho (JAPAN) Dec 1995, 22 Suppl 4 p378-83,

ISSN: 0385-0684 JOURNAL CODE: 6T8

Languages: JAPANESE Summary Languages: ENGLISH

Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE English Abstract

...head cancer, was treated with home TPN. The Groshong port was inserted via external jugular **vein** and stayed at home for 8 months with home TPN. Lipid emulsion was administered twice a week. After administration of lipid emulsion, 20 ml of saline was injected and **catheter** lock was performed with only saline. Heparin was not used for **catheter** lock. After 8 months' home TPN, patient died. We could not find any precipitate in the **catheter** and reservoir. A unique feature of Groshong port is a **pressure** -sensitive

two-way valve at the intravascular end. The valve of this port opens outward...

...closed between -7 and 80 mmHg, it will not open spontaneously under normal central venous **pressure** conditions. This valve eliminates the need for heparin flushing. **Catheter** obstruction during prolonged TPN is a serious complication. Compound of heparin, lipid emulsion and electrolytes, especially calcium is now becoming one of the most important causes of **catheter obstruction** and **catheter removal**. We used the Groshong port to prevent **catheter** obstruction. After 8 months' use of this port, no precipitate was found in this port. We conclude that the Groshong port is useful for home TPN **catheter** because it can prevent **catheter** obstruction due to heparin-lipid-electrolytes compound.

15/3,K/44 (Item 3 from file: 151)

DIALOG(R)File 151:HealthSTAR

(c) format only 1999 The Dialog Corporation. All rts. reserv.

02625572 96244344

[**Treatment concept in deep pelvic-leg venous thrombosis**]

Behandlungskonzept bei tiefer Becken-Beinvenen-Thrombose.

Gloor B; Muller M; Largiader J

Chirurgische Klinik, Kantonsspital Luzern.

Swiss Surg (SWITZERLAND) 1996, (3) p78-86, discussion 86-7,

ISSN: 1023-9332 JOURNAL CODE: CDJ

Languages: GERMAN Summary Languages: ENGLISH

Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE English Abstract

...contains the following operative proceeding: An incision is made in the groin or - for more **distal** thromboses - on the proximal end of the **clot**. For the **removal** of the **clot** in the iliac **vein** a Fogarty-**catheter** is used. Urokinase is administered through a **vein** puncture in the instep while the blood **flow** is blocked by a pneumatic cuff around the thigh. After at least 20-30 minutes...

15/3,K/45 (Item 4 from file: 151)

DIALOG(R)File 151:HealthSTAR

(c) format only 1999 The Dialog Corporation. All rts. reserv.

02386937 95093161

Mechanical thrombectomy with the Amplatz device: human experience.

Tadavarthy SM; Murray PD; Inampudi S; Nazarian GK; Amplatz K

Minneapolis Heart Institute, Abbott Northwestern Hospital, MN 55407.

J Vasc Interv Radiol (UNITED STATES) Sep-Oct 1994, 5 (5) p715-24,

ISSN: 1051-0443 JOURNAL CODE: BER

Languages: ENGLISH

Document Type: CLINICAL TRIAL; CLINICAL TRIAL, PHASE I; JOURNAL ARTICLE

...PATIENTS AND METHODS: Preliminary data are presented for 14 patients treated with the Amplatz thrombectomy **catheter**. The procedure was carried out in 10 arterial polytetrafluorethylene grafts, in two native **arteries**, and in two patients with venous thrombosis. RESULTS: The thrombectomy **catheter** completely **removed** the **clot** in 11 patients and partially **removed** **clot** in three patients. Mean thrombectomy time was 2 minutes 45 seconds. Despite distal blood **pressure** cuff occlusion, two instances of insignificant distal embolization occurred. Mechanical clot dissolution has consistently produced...

...endarterectomy. CONCLUSION: Mechanical thrombectomy with this device is a new, effective technique and can rapidly **remove** the **thrombus**. From preliminary results, the device seems most promising in clearing out thrombi in occluded synthetic...

15/3,K/46 (Item 5 from file: 151)

DIALOG(R)File 151:HealthSTAR

(c) format only 1999 The Dialog Corporation. All rts. reserv.

02338249 94356521

Studies of reperfusion injury in skeletal muscle: controlled limb reperfusion to reduce post-ischaemic syndrome.

Beyersdorf F; Sarai K; Mitrev Z; Eckel L; Ihnken K; Satter P
Department of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery, Johann Wolfgang
Goethe-Universität Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany.

Cardiovasc Surg (ENGLAND) Aug 1993, 1 (4) p330-6,

ISSN: 0967-2109 JOURNAL CODE: B39

Languages: ENGLISH

Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE

...shown that these are caused, to a large extent, by normal reperfusion at normal systemic **pressure** and that this additional injury can be substantially reduced by controlled reperfusion of the revascularized...

...in cardiogenic shock, ten had a history of associated cardiac disease and seven coexistent peripheral **vascular** disease. After systemic heparinization, thromboembolectomy was undertaken using a Fogarty **catheter**. **Cannulas** were placed in the iliac, profunda and superficial femoral **arteries** and connected to a reperfusion set. Oxygenated blood was drawn from the iliac **artery** and mixed with an asanguineous solution (ratio 6:1). This controlled perfusate was returned to the profunda and superficial femoral **arteries** using a single roller pump. The system allows control of both the composition of the perfusate (Ca²⁺, pH, osmolarity, glucose, substrate, PO₂, free radical scavengers) and the conditions of reperfusion (**pressure**, flow, temperature). After 30 min of controlled limb reperfusion, the **cannulas** were **removed**, the arteriotomy **closed** and normal blood reperfusion started. (ABSTRACT TRUNCATED AT 250 WORDS)

15/3,K/47 (Item 6 from file: 151)

DIALOG(R)File 151:HealthSTAR

(c) format only 1999 The Dialog Corporation. All rts. reserv.

01343108 90003418

[Heart catheterization: experience with 1000 examinations]

K problematice srdecni katetrizace, zkusenosti s 1000 vysetreni.

Horky J; Yousof AM

Cesk Pediatr (CZECHOSLOVAKIA) Jul 1989, 44 (7) p417-9,

ISSN: 0069-2328 JOURNAL CODE: CW3

Languages: CZECH Summary Languages: ENGLISH

Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE English Abstract

...The authors recommend to reduce the incidence of complications by continuous monitoring of the blood **pressure** during catheterization by means of an arterial **catheter**. As to complications, they recorded three deaths within 24 hours after catheterization: 2 infants and...

...Cardiac tamponade was described twice. In one infant on the second day after catheterization a **thrombus** was **removed** from the femoral **artery**. A computer proved useful for the calculation of haemodynamic data.

15/3,K/48 (Item 1 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

(c) format only 1999 Dialog Corporation. All rts. reserv.

09258199 97179897

[Successful repair of combined cardiac rupture and septal perforation after myocardial infarction]

Sakurai H; Maeda M; Sai N; Iwase J; Takemura H

Department of Cardiovascular Surgery, Shikaihoken Chukyo Hospital, Nagoya, Japan.

Nippon Kyobu Geka Gakkai Zasshi (JAPAN) Jan 1997, 45 (1) p73-8, ISSN 0369-4739 Journal Code: IKE

Languages: JAPANESE Summary Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE English Abstract

... and hemostasis was obtained by dressing with local hemostatics. As hemodynamics improved, elevation of pulmonary **artery pressure** and a step-up in oxygen concentration in the pulmonary **artery** from a Swan-Ganz **catheter** sample appeared. A left-to-right shunt was observed in the operative field with color...

...sutures and thrombus adherent to the internal surface of the pericardial patch were observed. The **thrombus** was **removed** and the patch was reattached using both interrupted mattress sutures with felt pledgets and continuous...

15/3,K/49 (Item 2 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R) File 155:MEDLINE(R)

(c) format only 1999 Dialog Corporation. All rts. reserv.

09077718 96266207

Salvage of ischemic myocardium with simplified and even delayed coronary sinus retroperfusion [see comments]

Aldea GS; Zhang X; Rivers S; Shemin RJ

Department of Cardiothoracic Surgery, Boston University Medical Center, Massachusetts 02118-2393, USA.

Ann Thorac Surg (UNITED STATES) Jul 1996, 62 (1) p9-15, ISSN 0003-4975 Journal Code: 683

Comment in Ann Thorac Surg 1997 Apr;63(4):1210-1

Languages: ENGLISH

Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE

BACKGROUND. Despite the proven efficacy of **pressure** -controlled intermittent coronary sinus obstruction (PICO) and synchronized retrograde perfusion (SRP) in salvaging ischemic myocardium...

...To address these concerns a simplified retroperfusion technique (SR) was developed that continuously infuses superior **vena** caval blood at 7 mL/min into the CS **catheter** without balloon occlusion. METHODS. Thirty pigs underwent 90 minutes of ischemia imposed by snaring the two largest diagonal branches of the left anterior descending **artery** and were randomized to one of five treatment groups: One group received no retroperfusion (control...

... initial 60 minutes of ischemia was followed by 30 minutes of delayed SR with superior **vena** caval blood. All animals were then placed on cardiopulmonary bypass and, after a 60-minute cardioplegic arrest, the coronary **artery** **obstructions** were **removed**, to simulate surgical revascularization. This was followed by 3 hours of reperfusion. The area of ...

...2% for delayed SR ($p < 0.01$ for each group versus control). The mean CS **pressure** (in mm Hg) during treatment was 6.3 ± 1.7 for the control group, 25...

... is considerably simpler. The simplified retroperfusion technique is inherently safer because of the lower CS **pressures** imposed by low flows and the lack of CS balloon obstruction. The efficacy of delayed...

15/3,K/50 (Item 3 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R) File 155:MEDLINE(R)

(c) format only 1999 Dialog Corporation. All rts. reserv.

05633816 90029880

Clinical experience with percutaneous intra-aortic balloon pumping in cardiogenic shock complicating acute myocardial infarction.

Liu PH; Jeng JR; Yang SP; Wang DJ; Shieh SM

Chung Hua I Hsueh Tsa Chih (TAIWAN) May 1989, 43 (5) p299-306, ISSN

0578-1337 Journal Code: CHQ
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE

... 2.45 +/- 0.43 L/min/M2 (P less than 0.005), spontaneous systolic arterial **pressure** rose from 79 +/- 10 to 114 +/- 19 mmHg (P = 0.0001), heart rate dropped from 111 +/- 26 to 85 +/- 13 beats/min (P = 0.0001), pulmonary **artery** wedge **pressure** decreased from 29 +/- 5 to 16 +/- 3 mmHg (P = 0.0001), and urine output increased...

... of the 10 patients who underwent coronary angiogram were found a severe left anterior descending **artery** lesion. The main complication was leg ischemia, which was observed in 7 patients: 3 needed removal or replacement of balloon **catheter** and one required surgical **removal** of the **thrombus**. (ABSTRACT TRUNCATED AT 250 WORDS)

15/3,K/51 (Item 4 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
(c) format only 1999 Dialog Corporation. All rts. reserv.

05530773 89148689
[A fatal paradoxical air embolism during a routine obstetric procedure (cervical cerclage)]
Letale "paradoxe Luftembolie" bei geburtshilflicher Routineoperation (Zervixcerclage).
Mitterschiffthaler G; Berchtold JP; Anderl P; Unterdorfer H
Klinik für Anaesthesiologie und Allgemeine Intensivmedizin, Universität Innsbruck.
Anaesthesist (GERMANY, WEST) Jan 1989, 38 (1) p29-31, ISSN 0003-2417
Journal Code: 4MY
Languages: GERMAN Summary Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE English Abstract

...we initially diagnosed venous air embolism intraoperatively because of typical symptoms (cyanosis, pulmonary dysfunction, and **vascular obstruction**) and **aspiration** of air from the subclavian **catheter**. We also suspected an arterial embolism due to prominent neurologic deficits. In spite of corrective...

...This very rare complication depends upon several conditions: (1) opened, non-collapsible veins; (2) a **pressure** gradient from outside to inside the veins; (3) a patent foramen ovale; and (4) a right atrial **pressure** greater than that on the left, which can cause an air embolism to either the...

15/3,K/52 (Item 1 from file: 159)
DIALOG(R)File 159:Cancerlit
(c) format only 1999 Dialog Corporation. All rts. reserv.

00229267 81693371 ICDB/81693371
LATE APPEARANCE OF PNEUMOTHORAX AFTER SUBCLAVIAN VEIN CATHETERISATION: AN ANAESTHETIC HAZARD (LETTER)
Mitchell A; Steer HW
Nuffield Dept. Surgery, John Radcliffe Hosp., Headington, Oxford OX3 9DU, England
Br Med J; 281(6251):1339 1980 ISSN 0007-1447
Languages: ENGLISH
Document Type: LETTER

... treatment in a 61-yr-old woman with stomach cancer. A 14-G silicone rubber **catheter** was introduced into the right subclavian **vein** by the standard infraclavicular technique. The **catheter** was buried in a short sc tunnel. Four passes of the needle were made to...

... the line. An anteroposterior chest x-ray, taken in inspiration after 30 min, showed the **catheter** in an acceptable position. The patient reported

mild pain in the tip of the right shoulder after the procedure. The **catheter** **clotted** and was **removed** after 5 days of parenteral feeding, 4 days after fiberoptic gastroscopy confirmed the diagnosis. Because...
... was inserted before laparotomy, to prevent the development of a tension pneumothorax during intermittent positive **pressure** ventilation. Laparotomy disclosed an inoperable stomach carcinoma. Palliative gastrojejunostomy was performed. The chest drain was removed 2 days later, and the patient recovered uneventfully. After the placement of a central **catheter** for preoperative parenteral nutrition, the early chest x-ray should be taken in expiration to...

15/3,K/53 (Item 1 from file: 442)

DIALOG(R)File 442:AMA Journals

(c)1999 Amer Med Assn -FARS/DARS apply. All rts. reserv.

00089450

COPYRIGHT American Medical Association 1994

Ruptured Abdominal Aortic Aneurysms A Community Experience (ARTICLE)

Archives of Surgery

Mar, 1994; ORIGINAL ARTICLE: p285

LINE COUNT: 00424

...may be used at the discretion of the surgeon. If it is not used, Fogarty **catheters** should be directed down the iliac **arteries** before completion of the **distal** anastomosis to **remove** any **clots** that may have formed during aneurysmal repair. The adequacy of the distal circulation must be...

15/3,K/54 (Item 2 from file: 442)

DIALOG(R)File 442:AMA Journals

(c)1999 Amer Med Assn -FARS/DARS apply. All rts. reserv.

00039640

Copyright (C) 1982 American Medical Association

Aortic Thrombosis After Umbilical Artery Catheterization; Successful Surgical Management (CLINICAL NOTES)

FLANIGAN, D. PRESTON; STOLAR, CHARLES J. H.; PRINGLE, KEVIN C.; SCHULER, JAMES J.; FISHER, ELIZABETH; VIDYASAGER, DHARMAPURI

Archives of Surgery

March, 1982; 117: 371-374

LINE COUNT: 00170

WORD COUNT: 02347

... leg. The brachial systolic pressure was 97 mm Hg (Fig 3, right). The umbilical artery **catheter** was **removed**. **Occlusion** of the lower **aorta** and both iliac **arteries** was confirmed by nuclear aortographic findings. A urokinase infusion was unsuccessful. The infant was taken...

15/3,K/55 (Item 3 from file: 442)

DIALOG(R)File 442:AMA Journals

(c)1999 Amer Med Assn -FARS/DARS apply. All rts. reserv.

00039576

Copyright (C) 1986 American Medical Association

Intraoperative Streptokinase; An Adjunct to Mechanical Thrombectomy in the Management of Acute Ischemia (PAPERS READ BEFORE THE 93RD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WESTERN SURGICAL ASSOCIATION, ROCHESTER, MINN, NOV 17 TO NOV 20, 1985 -- PART 2)

COHEN, LEONARD H.; KAPLAN, MARK; BERNHARD, VICTOR M.

Archives of Surgery

June, 1986; 121: 708-715

LINE COUNT: 00458

WORD COUNT: 06321

... 000 units of heparin sodium. After no further clot could be removed by standard balloon-**catheter** embolectomy, a static intraoperative angiogram was performed. Patient selection for intraoperative streptokinase infusion was based on the demonstration of residual thrombus that might threaten subsequent limb or organ viability. A **catheter** was passed through the open arteriotomy and positioned in close proximity to the clot. Streptokinase...

...the immediate postoperative recovery period. The procedure was concluded when arteriography showed restoration of distal **vascular** integrity, when no further clot lysis was achieved after instillation of four or five boluses...

... was ensured. Postoperative limb perfusion was documented by clinical assessment and the measurement of ankle **pressures**. The effectiveness of renal **artery** lytic therapy was estimated by renal isotope scans.

RESULTS

Twelve patients received 13 trials of...

15/3,K/56 (Item 4 from file: 442)

DIALOG(R) File 442:AMA Journals

(c)1999 Amer Med Assn -FARS/DARS apply. All rts. reserv.

00039446

Copyright (C) 1985 American Medical Association

Transvenous Catheter Pulmonary Embolectomy (CLINICAL NOTES)

MOORE, JOHN H.; KOOLPE, HARVEY A.; CARABASI, R. ANTHONY; YANG, SHUIN-LIN; JARRELL, BRUCE E.

Archives of Surgery

December, 1985; 120: 1372-1375

LINE COUNT: 00145

WORD COUNT: 02013

...with tachypnea and tachycardia. Her PaO2 (FIO2=100%) was 30 mm Hg with a blood **pressure** of 45 mm Hg palpable on maximal doses of epinephrine hydrochloride and dopamine hydrochloride administered...

... angiography suite. Angiography revealed a massive PT involving both lungs (Fig 3). Using the transvenous-**catheter** -embolectomy technique, an 18-cm-long **thrombus** was **removed** from the right inferior pulmonary **artery** (Fig 4) within 110 minutes after the patient's arrival at the angiography suite. The patient's blood **pressure** immediately rose to 130/90 mm Hg, and the PaO2 increased to 70 mm Hg (FIO2=100%). The pulmonary **artery pressure** fell from a mean of 45 mm Hg to 22/10 mm Hg. A Greenfield...

15/3,K/57 (Item 5 from file: 442)

DIALOG(R) File 442:AMA Journals

(c)1999 Amer Med Assn -FARS/DARS apply. All rts. reserv.

00039090

Copyright (C) 1982 American Medical Association

Routine Surgical Management of Brachial Artery Occlusion After Cardiac Catheterization (ORIGINAL ARTICLES)

KITZMILLER, JOHN W.; HERTZER, NORMAN R.; BEVER, EDWIN G.

Archives of Surgery

August, 1982; 117: 1066-1071

LINE COUNT: 00283

WORD COUNT: 03910

... at the time the balloon catheter was inflated was often helpful in determining whether the **catheter** had been passed into the radial **artery**

, the ulnar **artery** , or both.

After all **distal thrombus** had been **removed** , the brachial **artery** was gently dilated to its maximum diameter using graduated sounds, and a dilute solution of...

15/3,K/58 (Item 6 from file: 442)

DIALOG(R) File 442:AMA Journals

(c)1999 Amer Med Assn -FARS/DARS apply. All rts. reserv.

00038640

Copyright (C) 1983 American Medical Association

Vascular Complications Associated With Percutaneous Intra-aortic Balloon Pumping (SYMPOSIUM ON ASSISTED CIRCULATION AND EMERGENCY REVASCULARIZATION)

TODD, GEORGE J.; BREGMAN, DAVID; VOORHEES, ARTHUR B.; REEMTSMA, KEITH

Archives of Surgery

August, 1983 ; 118: 963-964

LINE COUNT: 00129

WORD COUNT: 01788

... instances of clinically unrecognized aortic dissection in 45 patients. All of them had undergone balloon **catheter** insertion by the standard, rather than the percutaneous, technique. Since clinical signs and symptoms may not be evident immediately after balloon **catheter** insertion, we chose to calculate the incidence of **vascular** complications according to the total number of patients who survived until the balloon could be removed. On this basis, the total percentage of **vascular** complications was 22.4%, and the total percentage of patients requiring surgery was 13.4...

... avoidable and prompted the following suggestions: (1) Every effort should be made to insert the **catheter** just distal to the inguinal ligament so that a common femoral, rather than a superficial femoral, **artery** insertion is achieved. In our patients requiring thrombectomy, a superficial femoral **artery** insertion site was frequently noted. We think that when the 12 **catheter** sheath is inserted into the superficial femoral **artery** , flow through both this and the deep femoral **artery** is impeded, making distal ischemia as well as thrombosis around the **catheter** more likely to occur. (2) When the balloon **catheter** is removed, a jet of blood should be allowed to flush the vessel before applying **pressure** to control bleeding. Since the inception of this technique's use at our institution, we...

... vessel. (3) Doppler flow in the foot should be monitored during the period of femoral **artery** compression after **catheter removal** , and complete **occlusion** of the vessel should be avoided. (4) Patients who have undergone PIABP insertion after the femoral **artery** has been exposed in the operating room should undergo open removal of the **catheter** , with suture repair of the femoral **artery** . Both hemorrhagic complications in our series occurred in such patients, in whom the tamponading effects...

15/3,K/59 (Item 7 from file: 442)

DIALOG(R) File 442:AMA Journals

(c)1999 Amer Med Assn -FARS/DARS apply. All rts. reserv.

00035250

Copyright (C) 1982 American Medical Association

Clinical Effects of Closed Suction Drainage on Wound Healing in Patients With Head and Neck Cancer (ORIGINAL ARTICLES)

BYERS, ROBERT M.; BALLANTYNE, ALANDO J.; GOEPFERT, HELMUTH;

GUILLAMONDEGUI, OSCAR M.; LARSON, DAVID L.; MEDINA, JESUS

Archives of Otolaryngology

November, 1982; 108: 723-726

LINE COUNT: 00268

WORD COUNT: 03704

...suction levels for days 3 through 7 (Table 2).

One potential caveat of high suction **pressure** levels was the possibility of bleeding induced by a rupture of nascent **capillary** buds and small vessels peripheral to drains in situ. Additionally, it was hypothesized that high negative **pressure** might encourage soft-tissue invagination into wound **catheter** fenestrations, creating effective occlusion and fluid buildup within the wound. Transition rates from a sanguinous to a serous character of exudate were judged as equivalent for all suction **pressure** levels, however, and active bleeding was diagnosed in only one patient beyond the first 24...

... included in this series. The comparative volumes collected between groups also suggested no increase in **catheter** fenestration **occlusion**. Drain **removal** was considered no more difficult in the group receiving high suction than those receiving low suction, and no ingrowth of granulation tissue was evident in any of the **catheters** at the time of their removal.

Clinical sequelae after variable pressure levels of wound drain...

15/3,K/60 (Item 8 from file: 442)

DIALOG(R)File 442:AMA Journals

(c)1999 Amer Med Assn -FARS/DARS apply. All rts. reserv.

00031254

Copyright (C) 1985 American Medical Association

In Favor of Intracranial Pressure Monitoring and Aggressive Therapy in Neurologic Practice (CONTROVERSIES IN NEUROLOGY)

ROPPER, ALLAN H.

Archives of Neurology

December, 1985; 42: 1194-1195

LINE COUNT: 00123

WORD COUNT: 01701

...minimizes iatrogenic errors.

The risks of ICP monitoring are low (almost nil if a ventricular **catheter** or subarachnoid screw is used for less than three days) and afterward are approximately 10...

...an adjunct to the examination, monitoring also gives an early warning of deterioration of the **pressure** -volume relationship that presages brain death. Used in this way, evacuation of **clots**, **removal** of infarcted brain tissue, or decompressive craniectomies (Ref. 16) will have generally favorable results if...

... usually judge the need for therapy from clinical signs and experience, but like a pulmonary **artery catheter** after a large myocardial infarction, an ICP monitor provides additional information that turns treatment from...

15/3,K/61 (Item 9 from file: 442)

DIALOG(R)File 442:AMA Journals

(c)1999 Amer Med Assn -FARS/DARS apply. All rts. reserv.

00027848

Copyright (C) 1983 American Medical Association

Venous Thrombosis as a Cause of Superior Vena Cava Syndrome; Rapid Response to Streptokinase (CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS)

KATZ, PHILIP O.; HACKSHAW, BARRY T.; BARISH, CHARLES F.; POWELL, BAYARD L.

Archives of Internal Medicine

May, 1983; 143: 1050-1052

LINE COUNT: 00125

WORD COUNT: 01735

... Venous thrombosis of the upper extremity (arms and shoulders) has been

associated with central venous **pressure** lines, Swan-ganz balloon-tipped **catheters** , hyperalimentation lines, peritoneovenous shunts, and transvenous pacemakers. (Ref. 1-3) Thrombosis is usually local and asymptomatic and responds to conservative management or **catheter removal** . Extensive **thrombosis** , resulting in the superior **vena cava** syndrome, (Ref. 2,3) is most likely to occur with long-term or multiple, indwelling **cannulas** such as permanent pacemakers and hyperalimentation **catheters** . The syndrome often results in symptoms of increased intracranial **pressure** , facial edema, and respiratory distress. Jeejeebhoy et al (Ref. 4) found a 5% incidence of...

...patients undergoing home hyperalimentation. (Ref. 4) Another group (Ref. 5) examined 200 patients with central **catheters** for parenteral nutrition and found eight with thrombosis of the superior **vena cava** and three with pulmonary emboli. Parish et al (Ref. 1) found thrombosis in six (7%) of 86 patients with confirmed superior **vena cava** syndrome.

Conventional therapy for this problem has been the administration of IV heparin. Heparin does...

15/3,K/62 (Item 10 from file: 442)

DIALOG(R)File 442:AMA Journals

(c)1999 Amer Med Assn -FARS/DARS apply. All rts. reserv.

00027358

Copyright (C) 1983 American Medical Association

Mixed Venous Oxygen Saturation; Its Role in the Assessment of the Critically Ill Patient (CRITICAL CARE MEDICINE)

KANDEL, GABOR

Archives of Internal Medicine

July, 1983; 143: 1400-1402

LINE COUNT: 00199

WORD COUNT: 02757

... in most clinical situations, sampling from the distal lumen of a properly placed pulmonary artery **catheter** is the most convenient method of obtaining a sample of mixed venous blood. Care must be taken, however, to ensure that the balloon is deflated and that the **catheter** is not "wedged" in a branch of the pulmonary **artery** . In the **occluded** position, the **aspirated** sample may contain a variable amount of fully oxygenated blood that has traversed pulmonary **capillaries** . (Ref. 11) Because the wedged **catheter** itself obstructs blood **flow** , there is a high ventilation-perfusion (V/Q) ratio in the pulmonary tissue at the...
...to withdraw blood slowly. (Ref. 14) Oxygenated blood may also be sampled from the pulmonary **artery** in patients with severe mitral regurgitation, (Ref. 15) but this condition can be anticipated when large v waves are observed in the **capillary** wedge **pressure** tracing.

THE OXYGEN TRANSPORT SYSTEM

To appreciate the clinical importance of SvO2, it is necessary...

15/3,K/63 (Item 11 from file: 442)

DIALOG(R)File 442:AMA Journals

(c)1999 Amer Med Assn -FARS/DARS apply. All rts. reserv.

00025583

Copyright (C) 1987 American Medical Association

Ischemic Forms of Acute Venous Thrombosis (REVIEW ARTICLE)

HIRSCHMANN, JAN V.

Archives of Dermatology

July, 1987; 123: 933-936

LINE COUNT: 00201

WORD COUNT: 02779

... of thrombectomy, performed with local or general anesthesia, employs an

incision into the common femoral **vein** and **removal** of proximal **clot** with a venous balloon **catheter** . (Ref. 40) During this stage, maintaining positive intrathoracic **pressure** minimizes the risk of pulmonary **embolism** . After **removing** the proximal **clot** , the surgeon expresses thrombi from the **distal** veins by manual compression, leg elevation, the winding of an elastic (Esmarch) bandage around the leg from the foot to the groin, and further use of balloon **catheters** . Intraoperative venography can assess the adequacy of the procedure. Thrombectomy, by **removing** the accessible **clots** , not only relieves the elevated venous **pressure** but also reduces the risk of pulmonary emboli and further extension of thrombosis. Following thrombectomy, some surgeons leave a **catheter** in the **vein** to allow high-dose regional anticoagulation with heparin; others construct a temporary arteriovenous fistula by connecting the proximal end of the long saphenous **vein** to the superficial femoral **artery** . This procedure allows high-velocity blood flow through the thrombectomized **vein** and decreases the frequency of postoperative reocclusion. The fistula is closed four to six weeks later, when the endothelium of the **vein** has presumably healed. (Ref. 39)

Thrombectomy reduces the long-term sequelae of iliofemoral thrombosis, including...

15/3,K/64 (Item 1 from file: 158)

DIALOG(R) File 158:DIOGENES(R)

(c) 1999 DIOGENES. All rts. reserv.

01245665 DIOGENES RECORD NUMBER: 1605421

MDR (MAUDE) REPORT: TARGET THERAPEUTICS/A BOSTON SCIENTIFIC CO. FASTRACKER-325 MODEL 550XXX - MALFUNCTION.

DEVICE CLASSIFICATION: THE DATA FOR THIS FIELD WAS DELETED BY FOI SERVICES DUE TO INCOMPLETE, ERRONEOUS OR UNVERIFIABLE DATA PROVIDED BY FDA.

COMPANY NAME: TARGET THERAPEUTICS/A BOSTON SCIENTIFIC CO , 47201 LAKEVIEW BLVD, FREMONT, CA 94538

ADVISORY COMMITTEE: THE DATA FOR THIS FIELD WAS DELETED BY FOI SERVICES DUE TO INCOMPLETE, ERRONEOUS OR UNVERIFIABLE DATA PROVIDED BY FDA

SOURCE: FDA MDR LIST (MDR). LIST EDITION: JANUARY 1999

PUBLICATION DATE: September 15, 1997 (19970915)

IT WAS REPORTED TO TARGET THAT DURING MANIPULATION OF A **CATHETER** , THE **CATHETER** KINKED. THE HOSP WAS CONTACTED FOR FURTHER INFO ON THIS PROCEDURE AND IT WAS REVEALED THAT THE PRODUCT COMPLAINT WAS FOR A **CATHETER** RUPTURE, NOT KINKING. BECAUSE OF THIS NEW INFO THE COMPLAINT WAS DETERMINED TO BE A...

... WAS NO IMPACT OR HARM TO THE PT FROM THE PRODUCT MALFUNCTION. THE FASTRACKER-325 **CATHETER** WAS RETURNED WRAPPED AROUND ITSELF IN A PLASTIC BAG. DURING THE INVESTIGATION IT WAS OBSERVED...

...MOST PROBABLE CAUSE FOR THE BALLOONING AND BURST OF THE SHAFT RELATES TO AN INFUSION **PRESSURE** IN EXCESS OF THE MAXIMUM RECOMMENDED, MOST LIKELY AS A RESULT OF THE BLOCKAGE OF THE **CATHETER** . PER LABELING INSTRUCTIONS: "CAUTION: CAREFULLY READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS PRIOR TO USE. OBSERVE ALL WARNINGS AND...

...TO PROCEDURE. FAILURE TO DO SO MAY RESULT IN COMPLICATIONS." "WARNING DO NOT EXCEED INFUSION **PRESSURE** INDICATED FOR EACH **CATHETER** MODEL (TABLE 3 BELOW). EXCESSIVE **PRESSURES** COULD DISLODGE A CLOT, PERFORATE THE VESSEL WALL, RUPTURE THE **CATHETER** , OR SEVER THE TIP." FROM TABLE 3, THE MAXIMUM INFUSION **PRESSURE** FOR THIS **CATHETER** IS 300 **PSI** . "WARNING: DISCONTINUE USE OF FASTRACKER FOR INFUSION IF INCREASED RESISTANCE IS NOTED. RESISTANCE INDICATES POSSIBLE **BLOCKAGE** . **REMOVE** AND REPLACE **BLOCKED** FASTRACKER **CATHETER** IMMEDIATELY. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO CLEAR BLOCKAGE BY OVER-PRESSURIZATION. DOING SO MAY CAUSE THE **CATHETER** TO RUPTURE, RESULTING IN **VASCULAR** DAMAGE OR PT INJURY." FOR THE SAKE OF THE ANALYSIS, THE **CATHETER** HUB WAS REMOVED: THE **CATHETER** WAS PROPERLY FLARED AND ADAPTED. DUE TO THE NATURE OF THE COMPLAINT, NO MORE EVAL...

15/3,K/65 (Item 2 from file: 158)

DIALOG(R)File 158:DIOGENES(R)

(c) 1999 DIOGENES. All rts. reserv.

01241382 DIOGENES RECORD NUMBER: 1601138

MDR (MAUDE) REPORT: QUINTON INSTRUMENT CO. ANGIO-SEAL MODEL NA - INJURY.

DEVICE CLASSIFICATION: THE DATA FOR THIS FIELD WAS DELETED BY FOI SERVICES DUE TO INCOMPLETE, ERRONEOUS OR UNVERIFIABLE DATA PROVIDED BY FDA.

COMPANY NAME: QUINTON INSTRUMENT CO., 3303 MONTE VILLA PKWY , BOTHELL, WA 98021

ADVISORY COMMITTEE: THE DATA FOR THIS FIELD WAS DELETED BY FOI SERVICES DUE TO INCOMPLETE, ERRONEOUS OR UNVERIFIABLE DATA PROVIDED BY FDA

SOURCE: FDA MDR LIST (MDR). LIST EDITION: JANUARY 1999

PUBLICATION DATE: September 17, 1997 (19970917)

... A DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE, AN ANGIO-SEAL DEVICE WAS PLACED; HOWEVER, HEMOSTASIS WAS NOT ACHIEVED. MANUAL **PRESSURE** WAS HELD FOR A DURATION OF 20 MINS. THE PT COMPLAINED OF NUMBNESS IN HER LEG 40 MINS FOLLOWING THE APPLICATION OF **PRESSURE** , AND HER PEDAL PULSES WERE NOTED TO BE ABSENT. THE PHYSICIAN SENT THE PT TO...

...NOTED AROUND THE ANCHOR AND THE COLLAGEN WAS FOUND TO BE INTRA-ARTERIAL. A FOGERTY **CATHETER** WAS USED TO **REMOVE** THE **THROMBUS** . THE FOLLOWING DAY THE PT WAS DISCHARGED FROM THE HOSP WITH NO FURTHER SEQUELAE. THE ANGIO-SEAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE STATE THAT COLLAGEN DEPOSITION INTO THE **ARTERY** OF THROMBOSIS AT THE PUNCTURE SITE ARE POSSIBLE RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH USE OF THE ANGIO-SEAL DEVICE OR **VASCULAR** ACCESS PROCEDURES. THE IFUS INSTRUCT THAT IF THIS CONDITION IS SUSPECTED, THE DIAGNOSIS CAN BE...

15/3,K/66 (Item 3 from file: 158)

DIALOG(R)File 158:DIOGENES(R)

(c) 1999 DIOGENES. All rts. reserv.

01240601 DIOGENES RECORD NUMBER: 1600357

MDR (MAUDE) REPORT: TARGET THERAPEUTICS FAS TRACKER - 18 MODEL 134XXX - MALFUNCTION.

DEVICE CLASSIFICATION: (DQO) CATHETER, INTRAVASCULAR, DIAGNOSTIC. 870-1200. 870.1200.

COMPANY NAME: TARGET THERAPEUTICS, 47201 LAKEVIEW BLVD , FREMONT, CA 94537

ADVISORY COMMITTEE: CIRCULATORY SYSTEMS DEVICE PANEL DEVICE PANEL (DVCIRC)

SOURCE: FDA MDR LIST (MDR). LIST EDITION: JANUARY 1999

PUBLICATION DATE: April 7, 1997 (19970407)

... DIFFICULTY WAS EXPERIENCED DURING A PVA INJECTION. DURING THE INJECTION WITH A 3CC SYRINGE THE **CATHETER** SPLIT. THE **CATHETER** WAS REMOVED AND THERE WAS NO HARM TO THE PT. DURING THE INVESTIGATION IT WAS...

...END OF THE BALLOONED SEGMENT. THE SEVERITY OF THE FAILURE WAS CONSISTENT WITH AN INFUSION **PRESSURE** IN EXCESS OF THE MAXIMUM RECOMMENDED, MOST LIKELY WHILE THE FLOW IN THE **CATHETER** WAS RESTRICTED. PER PACKAGE INSERT: WARNING: DISCONTINUE USE OF **CATHETER** INFUSION IF INCREASED RESISTANCE IS NOTED. RESISTANCE INDICATES POSSIBLE **BLOCKAGE** . **REMOVE** AND REPLACE **BLOCKED** **CATHETER** IMMEDIATELY. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO CLEAR BLOCKAGE BY OVER-PRESSURIZATION. DOING SO MAY CAUSE THE **CATHETER** TO RUPTURE, RESULTING IN **VASCULAR** DAMAGE OR PT INJURY. FREQUENCY AND SEVERITY OF OCCURRENCE OF THIS EVENT ARE NOT ADDRESSED...

15/3,K/67 (Item 4 from file: 158)

DIALOG(R)File 158:DIOGENES(R)

(c) 1999 DIOGENES. All rts. reserv.

01240555 DIOGENES RECORD NUMBER: 1600311

MDR (MAUDE) REPORT: TARGET THERAPEUTICS FAS TRACKER-10 MODEL 135XXX - MALFUNCTION.

DEVICE CLASSIFICATION: (DQO) CATHETER, INTRAVASCULAR, DIAGNOSTIC.
870-1200. 870.1200.
COMPANY NAME: TARGET THERAPEUTICS, 47201 LAKEVIEW DR, FREMONT, CA 94538
ADVISORY COMMITTEE: CIRCULATORY SYSTEMS DEVICE PANEL DEVICE PANEL
(DVCIRC)
SOURCE: FDA MDR LIST (MDR). LIST EDITION: JANUARY 1999
PUBLICATION DATE: November 22, 1996 (19961122)

DURING AN EMBOLIZATION OF A SPINAL T12 TUMOR WITH PVA, THE **CATHETER** BECAME OCCLUDED AND COULD NOT BE FLUSHED. A ONE CC SYRINGE WAS USED TO TRY TO CLEAR THE OCCLUSION AS THE PHYSICIAN FELT THE POSITIONING OF THE **CATHETER** WAS 'SAFE' IF RUPTURE OCCURRED. WHEN THE OCCLUSION WAS NOT CLEARED BY THE **PRESSURE** IT WAS REMOVED WITH DIFFICULTY THROUGH THE .35 INTERNAL LUMEN GUIDING **CATHETER**. DURING THE INVESTIGATION IT WAS OBSERVED THAT THE SHAFT WAS BALLOONED IN SEVERAL PLACES STARTING...

... RELEVANT TO PROCEDURE. FAILURE TO DO SO MAY RESULT IN COMPLICATIONS. WARNING: DISCONTINUE USE OF **CATHETER** TRACKER FOR INFUSION IF INCREASED RESISTANCE IS NOTED. RESISTANCE INDICATES POSSIBLE **BLOCKAGE**. **REMOVE** AND REPLACE **BLOCKED** FASTRACKER **CATHETER** IMMEDIATELY. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO CLEAR **BLOCKAGE** BY OVER-PRESSURIZATION. DOING SO MAY CAUSE THE **CATHETER** TO RUPTURE, RESULTING IN **VASCULAR** DAMAGE OR PT INJURY. THE **CATHETER** HUB WAS REMOVED TO EXPOSE THE PROXIMAL END AND SHOWED THE SHAFTS WERE NOT PROPERLY...

...AND FORM A PLEAT. THERE WAS A GAP BETWEEN THE LUER FITTING END AND THE **CATHETER** SHAFT. THE MOST PROBABLE CAUSE FOR THIS FAILURE COULD BE A COMBINATION OF ATTEMPTING TO...

... THE **BLOCKAGE** USING A 1CC SYRINGE AND THE IMPROPER GLUING, FLARING AND ADAPTION OF THE **CATHETER**. FREQUENCY AND SEVERITY OF OCCURRENCE OF THIS EVENT ARE NOT ADDRESSED IN THE DEVICE LABELING...

15/3,K/68 (Item 5 from file: 158)
DIALOG(R)File 158:DIOGENES(R)
(c) 1999 DIOGENES. All rts. reserv.

00835113 DIOGENES RECORD NUMBER: 1511746

MDR REPORT - FINAL: TARGET THERAPEUTICS, INC. TRACKER-18. MALFUNCTION.

DEVICE CLASSIFICATION: (DQO) CATHETER, INTRAVASCULAR, DIAGNOSTIC.
870-1200. 870.1200.
COMPANY NAME: TARGET THERAPEUTICS, INC (TARGTHER)
ADVISORY COMMITTEE: CIRCULATORY SYSTEMS DEVICE PANEL DEVICE PANEL
(DVCIRC)
SOURCE: FDA MDR LIST (MDR). LIST EDITION: FEBRUARY 1997
PUBLICATION DATE: February 7, 1996 (19960207)

CATHETER STUCKED AND RETRACTING, IT FELL APART." MORE INFO WAS REQUESTED FROM THE DISTRIBUTOR. THE ADD'L INFO STATED: "DR WAS USING THE **CATHETER** FOR ANGIOGRAPHY AND AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PROCEDURE THE DEVICE FRACTURED. THERE WERE NO...

...COMPLETED THE FAILURE ANALYSIS. DURING THE INVESTIGATION IT WAS OBSERVED THAT THE SHAFT OF THE **CATHETER** HAD BALLOONED AND BURST AT THE DISTAL END. DUE TO THE SEVERITY OF THE FAILURE, THE MOST PROBABLE CAUSE OF THIS FAILURE OF THE POLYETHYLENE SHAFT RELATES TO AN INFUSION **PRESSURE** IN EXCESS OF THE MAXIMUM RECOMMENDED. PER THE PACKAGE INSERT: TO INFUSE, COMPLETELY REMOVE THE GUIDEWIRE FROM THE **CATHETER**, CONNECT 3 CC SYRINGE, AND INFUSE AS REQUIRED. MONITOR INFUSION **PRESSURES** WITH A SYRINGE MANOMETER. WARNING: DISCONTINUE USE OF **CATHETER** FOR INFUSION IF INCREASED RESISTANCE IS NOTED. RESISTANCE INDICATES POSSIBLE **BLOCKAGE**. **REMOVE** AND REPLACE **BLOCKED** **CATHETER** IMMEDIATELY. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO CLEAR BY OVER-PRESSURIZATION. DOING SO MAY CAUSE THE **CATHETER** TO RUPTURE, RESULTING IN **VASCULAR** DAMAGE OR PT INJURY." WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE ABOVE MENTIONED VISUAL ANOMALIES, THE RETURNED **CATHETER** MET DIMENSIONAL

REQUIREMENTS. THE COMPLAINT THAT THE **CATHETER** FRACTURED WAS CONFIRMED, ALTHOUGH A BETTER DESCRIPTION OF THE FAILURE WOULD BE BALLOONED AND BURST. THE MOST PROBABLE CAUSE FOR THIS ANOMALY COULD BE THE USE OF EXCESSIVE **PRESSURE**, MOST LIKELY WHILE THE FLOW IN THE **CATHETER** WAS RESTRICTED. THIS ISOLATED INCIDENT HAS BEEN DISCUSSED AT THE WEEKLY PRODUCT PERFORMANCE REVIEW BOARD...

15/3,K/69 (Item 6 from file: 158)

DIALOG(R)File 158:DIOGENES(R)

(c) 1999 DIOGENES. All rts. reserv.

00457515 DIOGENES RECORD NUMBER: 1358535

**MDR REPORT - PRELIMINARY : TERUMO MEDICAL CORP.. RADIFOCUS GLIDE WIRE
MODEL NA CATALOG RF*PA5153 SERIOUS INJURY**

FDA NO.: M520908

DEVICE CLASSIFICATION: (DQX) Wire, Guide, Catheter. CLASS: 2. 870-1330.
870.1330.

COMPANY NAME: TERUMO MEDICAL CORP (TERUMEDI)

ADVISORY COMMITTEE: CIRCULATORY SYSTEMS DEVICE PANEL (DVCIRC).

SOURCE: FDA MDR LIST (MDR). LIST EDITION: OCTOBER 1995.

PUBLICATION DATE: June 2, 1994 (19940602)

TEXT:

... TOTAL OCCLUSION WAS MET WITH RESISTANCE. AFTER MUCH MANIPULATION, THE PHYSICIAN ATTEMPTED TO REMOVE THE **WIRE**. UPON **REMOVAL** FROM THE **OCCLUDED ARTERY**, 40-50 CM OF THE **DISTAL** END OF THE **WIRE** BROKE OFF IN THE PT'S LEFT EXTERNAL ILIAC ARTERY. RETRIEVAL ATTEMPTS WERE MADE WITH...

15/3,K/70 (Item 7 from file: 158)

DIALOG(R)File 158:DIOGENES(R)

(c) 1999 DIOGENES. All rts. reserv.

00267745 DIOGENES RECORD NUMBER: 1165078

**MDR REPORT - FINAL : TARGET THERAPEUTICS, INC.. TRACKER 18 HIGH FLOW,
UNIBODY MODEL NA CATALOG 132101 SERIOUS INJURY**

FDA NO.: M277712

DEVICE CLASSIFICATION: (DQO) Catheter, Intravascular, Diagnostic. CLASS:
2. 870-1200. 870.1200.

COMPANY NAME: TARGET THERAPEUTICS, INC (TARGTHER)

ADVISORY COMMITTEE: CIRCULATORY SYSTEMS DEVICE PANEL (DVCIRC).

SOURCE: FDA MDR LIST (MDR). LIST EDITION: JANUARY 1994.

PUBLICATION DATE: April 9, 1992 (19920409)

TEXT:

DR USED. 016 AND. 014 GUIDEWIRES WITH THE DEVICE. THE **CATHETER** WAS NOT STEAM SHAPED AND CONTINUOUS FLUSHING WAS USED. THE DR WAS PERFORMING A PVA EMBOLIZATION IN THE MIDDLE CEREBRAL **ARTERY**. WHILE USING CONTRAST HE NOTED THAT THE CONTRAST WAS GETTING CAUGHT IN THE **CATHETER**. THE **CATHETER** WAS REMOVED, REVEALING EXPANSION OF TUBING AND THE DISTAL MARKER WAS MISSING. THE RETURNED SECTION...

... MENTIONED DEFECTS, RETURNED PORTION MEETS VISUAL AND DIMENSIONAL SPECS FOR THIS PRODUCT. A PARTIALLY OCCLUDED **CATHETER** WILL INCREASE THE INFUSION **PRESSURE**. PACKAGE INSERT WARNS: "INFUSION **PRESSURE** WITH THIS DEVICE SHOULD NOT EXCEED 100 **PSI**. **PRESSURE** IN EXCESS OF THE RECOMMENDED RANGE MAY RESULT IN **CATHETER** RUPTURE OR TIP SEVERANCE. IN THE EVENT THAT POLYVINYL ALCOHOL IS USED AND OCCLUSION OR FLOW RESISTANCE OCCURS, **REMOVE** AND REPLACE **OCCLUDED CATHETER** IMMEDIATELY. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO CLEAN AN OCCLUDED **CATHETER** BY OVER-PRESSURIZATION, FOR IT MAY CAUSE **CATHETER** RUPTURE RESULTING IN PT INJURY." THE CAUSE OF THIS EVENT HAS NOT BEEN DETERMINED. HOWEVER...

15/3,K/71 (Item 8 from file: 158)

DIALOG(R)File 158:DIOGENES(R)

(c) 1999 DIOGENES. All rts. reserv.

00183264 DIOGENES RECORD NUMBER: 1084918

MDR REPORT - FINAL : SCIMED LIFE SYSTEMS, INC.. SCIMED ACE CATHETER MODEL
ACE 20/2.0 CATALOG 02071-01 SERIOUS INJURY

FDA NO.: M182693

DEVICE CLASSIFICATION: (LOX) PTCA Catheters & Accessories. CLASS: No
Class Provided by FDA. CFR Cite Not Provided by FDA.

COMPANY NAME: SCIMED LIFE SYSTEMS, INC (SCIMLIFESYST)

ADVISORY COMMITTEE: CIRCULATORY SYSTEMS DEVICE PANEL (DVCIRC).

SOURCE: FDA MDR LIST (MDR). LIST EDITION: JUNE 1993.

PUBLICATION DATE: January 26, 1990 (19900126)

TEXT:

... INFLATIONS. DR EXPERIENCED DIFFICULTY IN REMOVING DEVICE. VESSEL
OCCLUSION OCCURRED. PT WAS SENT TO CORONARY **ARTERY** BYPASS SURGERY.
RECOMMENDED MAXIMUM INFLATION **PRESSURE** FOR THE DEVICE IS 8 ATM. **CATHETER**
WAS NOT RETURNED FOR ANALYSIS. THE CAUSE OF THIS EVENT HAS NOT BEEN
DETERMINED. HOWEVER...

15/3,K/72 (Item 1 from file: 187)

DIALOG(R)File 187:F-D-C Reports

(c) 1999 F-D-C Reports Inc. All rts. reserv.

00244433 F-D-C Accession Number 01250120011

The Gray Sheet

March 22, 1999

Volume 25, Issue 12

Possis' AngioJet Thrombectomy System Approved For Coronary Indications

... Possis Medical's AngioJet Thrombectomy System in the heart requires
placement of a "temporary pacing **catheter** to support the patient through
hemodynamically significant arrhythmias which may occur," according to a
bolded...

...labeling for the new indication.

FDA cleared the expedited premarket approval application March 12 "for
removing thrombus in the treatment of patients with symptomatic
coronary **artery** or saphenous **vein** graft lesions in vessels
greater-than-or-equal-to 2.0 mm in diameter prior...

...an advisory panel.

Angiojet has been available in the U.S. since 1997 for the **removal** of
blood **clots** from grafts in kidney dialysis patients. The device received
a CE mark for peripheral (leg...

... use pump set and the 1.75 mm AngioJet LF140 sterile, dual-lumen
single-use **catheter**, priced at \$1,450. The system uses high-speed saline
jets to create a low-**pressure** zone at the **catheter** tip resulting in
suction, break-up and **removal** of **thrombus** through the exhaust lumen of
the **catheter**.

Labeling cautions that AngioJet is contraindicated in patients in whom
other intracoronary interventional procedures are contraindicated or in
whom the lesion cannot be accessed with the guide **wire**.

FDA approval was based on data from two multicenter trials that included
a total of...

...near future.

"This marketing approval, together with the favorable cost saving profile
of AngioJet System **clot removal** compared to the clot dissolving drug
urokinase, will allow us to aggressively pursue all segments of the
coronary blood **clot removal** market," Possis Medical President and CEO

Robert Dutcher commented in a March 15 release.

In...

... looking to develop AngioJet for the treatment of stroke caused by clots in the carotid **artery** . A 10-patient study for the indication is currently under way, and one patient has...

... an estimated 80% of which are due to clots. The firm is developing a narrower **catheter** to be used with AngioJet on this indication and hopes to enroll patients for human...

15/3,K/73 (Item 2 from file: 187)

DIALOG(R) File 187:F-D-C Reports

(c) 1999 F-D-C Reports Inc. All rts. reserv.

00244432 F-D-C Accession Number 01250120010

The Gray Sheet

March 22, 1999

Volume 25, Issue 12

New CEO Tobin, Three Approvals Signal Smoother Times For Boston Scientific

... s Feb. 23 510(k) clearance of the Oasis thrombectomy system, which uses a low-**pressure** water jet to break up blood clots; it is indicated is for **removal** of **clots** in hemodialysis access grafts.

The approximately \$600 device is similar in approach to Possis Medical's AngioJet, just approved for removal of coronary **artery** clots (see related story, p.17). Boston Scientific says it is still exploring whether it will seek approval for other indications for the 6 Fr **catheter** -based system, which is powered by standard cath lab angiographic injectors and operates at much lower **pressure** . AngioJet requires a separate, \$25,000 drive unit, while its single-use **catheter** costs \$1,450. Boston conducted a 122-patient, nine-center trial to support approval of Oasis.

On March 17 came the announcement of FDA market clearance of the Constellation mapping **catheter** for complex right atrial tachycardias. The basket **catheter** , CE marked and approved for use in Japan since 1997, will be marketed by the...

15/3,K/74 (Item 3 from file: 187)

DIALOG(R) File 187:F-D-C Reports

(c) 1999 F-D-C Reports Inc. All rts. reserv.

00239399 F-D-C Accession Number 01250030009

The Gray Sheet

January 18, 1999

Volume 25, Issue 3

Possis Cerebrovascular Stroke Device Alternative To Be Used With AngioJet

Possis Medical is developing a neurovascular **catheter** for use in conjunction with the AngioJet Rheolytic thrombectomy system to treat the most prevalent form of stroke by **removing** blood **clots** from the cerebrovascular **arteries** , the company says.

Once development of the **catheter** is complete, the company plans to seek an investigational device exemption to conduct a study...

... disposable, single-use pulsatile pump set that pressurizes and delivers the sterile saline into the **catheter** . The drive unit controls the flow of saline solution through the **catheter** .

To **remove** a **clot** , a guidewire is advanced to the site of the coagulum, and a **catheter** is introduced. The AngioJet system pumps saline solution through the **catheter** at high **pressure** until it reaches the tip, where it is forced at high velocity through small openings.

Microjets of water are formed at the **catheter** tip and serve to break up the clot and create a low-**pressure** region that draws the clot into the **catheter** . The dissolved material is removed from the body and placed into a collection bag. The procedure can be performed in five to ten minutes, the company claims.

Using an existing **catheter** , the LF 140, Possis already has begun evaluating the AngioJet Rheolytic system in treatment of strokes caused by clots in carotid **arteries** . A smaller, more flexible **catheter** is necessary for use of the AngioJet in cerebrovascular stroke applications, the company explains.

The...

...enrolled the first subject in a 10-patient feasibility study of the system in carotid **arteries** , Possis reported in a Jan. 14 release. Because the patient population for carotid stroke is...
...year, the company estimates. Of these, 70,000 are caused by clots in the carotid **artery** . Despite the relatively small market potential for the carotid indication, Possis says it undertook the carotid trial in an effort to raise awareness of the clinical utility of using **catheters** and thrombectomy devices for treatment of stroke.

The neurovascular **catheter** would allow Possis to gain access to the cerebrovascular stroke market and offer patients an...

...the first six hours following a stroke, use of the AngioJet with the newly designed **catheter** opens up the treatment window to the full nine hours, Possis maintains. Since a large...

...impact patient care.

Possis is pricing the AngioJet drive unit at \$25,000 and its **catheters** in the \$600-1,400 range. AngioJet is distributed directly in the U.S. and internationally through independent distributors. If approved, the **catheter** developed for cerebrovascular applications and AngioJet system would be marketed to interventional neuroradiologists.

AngioJet initially was cleared in December 1996 for treatment of dialysis access graft thrombosis using an earlier **catheter** model ("The Gray Sheet" Dec. 9, 1996, I&W-14). The device received a CE...

...has submitted a PMA for use of the AngioJet in conjunction with the LF 140 **catheter** for **removal** of blood **clots** from the coronary **arteries** .

Possis announced in November that FDA had granted the application for coronary use expedited review...

15/3,K/75 (Item 4 from file: 187)
DIALOG(R)File 187:F-D-C Reports
(c) 1999 F-D-C Reports Inc. All rts. reserv.

00232321 F-D-C Accession Number 01240460002
The Gray Sheet
November 16, 1998
Volume 24, Issue 46

AngioJet Reduces Complications, Coronary Events Compared To Urokinase

Possis Medical's AngioJet LF140 rheolytic thrombectomy **catheter** can significantly reduce in-hospital major cardiac events, bleeding

complications and **vascular** complications in patients with intracoronary thrombus as compared to intracoronary urokinase infusion, Stephen Ramee, MD
...

... diameter greater than 2 mm, and angiographic evidence of thrombosis. Target vessels were 54% saphenous **vein** grafts, and all were an average diameter of 3.3-3.45 mm.

Secondary endpoints...

... major adverse cardiac events and that bleeding complications were reduced by half. Similarly, Ramee reported, **vascular** complications in the AngioJet arm were reduced by "a factor of four."

While Ramee viewed...

... the conference will be used to support Possis' pending premarket approval application for the LF140 **catheter**, which FDA accepted Sept. 14.

The primary endpoint for the equivalency trial looked at "failure...

...67%).

Ramee also observed that the use of the AngioJet allowed for a more rapid **removal** of **thrombus** and stenting as opposed to the 6-30 hours of treatment with urokinase. Compared to...

...AngioJet would result in a shortened hospital stay.

The tip of the 5 Fr. LF140 **catheter** resembles a showerhead that shoots three high-speed jets of saline back through the **catheter**. The mechanical action creates a low-**pressure** area surrounding the 0.5 mm space between the tip and the effluent lumen drawing...

... have been enrolled to date. The registry will be used to test a newer AngioJet **catheter**, the TF140. Similar to LF140, the TF140 has a tipped flexible nosecone which allows the **catheter** to be more "nimble" and to be guided through more tortuous veins, the company says.

15/3,K/76 (Item 5 from file: 187)
DIALOG(R)File 187:F-D-C Reports
(c) 1999 F-D-C Reports Inc. All rts. reserv.

00146075 F-D-C Accession Number 01220120040
The Gray Sheet
March 18, 1996
Volume 22, Issue 12

In Brief: Possis Medical

... to FDA seeking clearance to market its AngioJet Rapid Thrombectomy System for peripheral use including **removal** of **clots** from leg and arm **arteries** and bypass grafts. Possis also files an investigational device exemption application to commence Phase II coronary trials of the **catheter**-based system, which delivers **pressurized** saline jets to **remove** blood **clots** in **arteries**. If approved by FDA, the randomized Phase II coronary trial will enroll up to 500...

15/3,K/77 (Item 6 from file: 187)
DIALOG(R)File 187:F-D-C Reports
(c) 1999 F-D-C Reports Inc. All rts. reserv.

00082673 F-D-C Accession Number 01180380034
The Gray Sheet

In Brief: Possis Medical

... for clinical studies of its Angiojet water-propelled thrombectomy system, a percutaneous device designed to **remove** blood **clots** in peripheral **arteries** and **vascular** grafts. The Angiojet system, which consists of a non-disposable drive console, a disposable **catheter**, a high-**pressure** pump, and accessories, was developed, in part, under a December 1990 pact with Scimed ("The...

15/3,K/78 (Item 1 from file: 198)
DIALOG(R)File 198:Health Devices Alerts(R)
(c) 1999 ECRI-nonprft agncy. All rts. reserv.

00682646 ABS-32215 SUBFILE: ABS
PRODUCT(s): 10-582 CANNULAE, VENOUS

SOURCE: Rodriguez RA, Cornel G, Semelhago L, et al. Cerebral effects in superior vena caval cannula obstruction: the role of brain monitoring. "Ann Thorac Surg" 1997 Dec;64(6):1820-2.

... girl undergoing surgical closure of a secundum atrial septal defect experienced obstruction of the superior **vena cava** (SVC) by a venous **cannula**. A 14 Fr Stockert venous **cannula** was inserted into the SVC, resulting in immediate absence of diastolic flow in the right middle cerebral **artery**. This was detected by transcranial Doppler echography. The mean cerebral blood flow velocities decreased by...

... period of 50% reduction of regional cerebral venous O₂ saturation. The central venous **pressure** increased from 6 to 45 mm Hg in 1 min after insertion of the venous **cannula**. There was also detection of electroencephalographic slowing. After these signs were detected, the venous **cannula** was repositioned, and the abnormalities were rectified. The patient suffered no neurologic complications. The authors conclude that, if the venous **cannula** is repositioned promptly after indications of physiologic abnormality, the **obstruction** will be **removed**.

15/3,K/79 (Item 2 from file: 198)
DIALOG(R)File 198:Health Devices Alerts(R)
(c) 1999 ECRI-nonprft agncy. All rts. reserv.

00673049 MDR-871995 SUBFILE: MDR
PRODUCT(s): 10-688 CATHETERS, ANGIOGRAPHY

SOURCE: M.D.R. REPORT DATED 3/20/96.

THE PHYSICIAN INFUSED CONTRAST WITH AN INJECTOR AT THE **PRESSURE** OF 300 **PSI** IN THE PROCEDURE. AFTER HE TOOK ANGIOGRAMS SEVERAL TIMES, HE INFUSED AGAIN THE SAME WAY. THEN THE PROXIMAL PART OF THE **CATHETER** BURST." DEVICE WAS RETURNED AND CO TECH ANALYZED DEVICE FOR FAILURE MODE. DURING ANALYSIS IT...

... THE LAYERS WHICH THEN BURST. LOCATION AND SEVERITY OF THE BURST ARE CONSISTENT WITH A **PRESSURE** IN EXCESS OF THE MAXIMUM RECOMMENDED, WHICH MOST LIKELY WAS THE RESULT OF INFUSING WITH AN INJECTOR WHILE THE FLOW IN **CATHETER** WAS RESTRICTED DUE TO CONTRAST CRYSTAL FORMATION. THE PACKAGE INSERT RECOMMENDS: TO INFUSE, COMPLETELY REMOVE GUIDEWIRE FROM DEVICE, CONNECT 3 CC SYRINGE, AND INFUSE AS REQUIRED. MONITOR INFUSION **PRESSURES** WITH A SYRINGE MANOMETER DEVICE WHENEVER PRACTICAL. "WARNING: DISCONTINUE USE OF DEVICE FOR INFUSION IF INCREASED RESISTANCE IS NOTED. RESISTANCE INDICATES POSSIBLE **BLOCKAGE**. **REMOVE** AND REPLACE **BLOCKED** DEVICE **CATHETER** IMMEDIATELY. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO CLEAR BLOCKAGE BY OVERPRESSURIZATION. DOING SO MAY CAUSE **CATHETER** TO RUPTURE, RESULTING IN

VASCULAR DAMAGE OR PT INJURY. DO NOT EXCEED INFUSION **PRESSURE** INDICATED FOR EACH **CATHETER** . EXCESSIVE **PRESSURE** COULD DISLODGE A CLOT, PERFORATE VESSEL WALL, RUPTURE **CATHETER** , OR SEVERE THE TIP." FROM TABLE 3, THE MAXIMUM INFUSION **PRESSURE** FOR THIS **CATHETER** IS 300 PSI . OF THOSE DIMENSIONS THAT COULD BE MEASURED, RETURNED **CATHETER** MET CO'S REQUIREMENTS. THE MOST PROBABLE CAUSE FOR FAILURE OF DEVICE COULD BE EXCESSIVE INFUSION **PRESSURE** , MOST LIKELY AS A RESULT OF INFUSING WITH AN INJECTOR WHILE FLOW IN THE **CATHETER** WAS RESTRICTED DUE TO CONTRAST CRYSTAL FORMATION. THIS ISOLATED INCIDENT HAS BEEN DISCUSSED AT CO...

15/3,K/80 (Item 3 from file: 198)
DIALOG(R)File 198:Health Devices Alerts(R)
(c) 1999 ECRI-nonprft agncy. All rts. reserv.

00658445 MDR-864031 SUBFILE: MDR
PRODUCT(s): 10-714 CATHETERS, EMBOLECTOMY

SOURCE: M.D.R. REPORT DATED 2/07/96.

CATHETER STUCKED AND RETRACTING, IT FELL APART." MORE INFO WAS REQUESTED FROM THE DISTRIBUTOR. THE ADD'L INFO STATED: "DR WAS USING THE **CATHETER** FOR ANGIOGRAPHY AND AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PROCEDURE THE DEVICE FRACTURED. THERE WERE NO...

...COMPLETED THE FAILURE ANALYSIS. DURING THE INVESTIGATION IT WAS OBSERVED THAT THE SHAFT OF THE **CATHETER** HAD BALLOONED AND BURST AT THE DISTAL END. DUE TO THE SEVERITY OF THE FAILURE, THE MOST PROBABLE CAUSE OF THIS FAILURE OF THE POLYETHYLENE SHAFT RELATES TO AN INFUSION **PRESSURE** IN EXCESS OF THE MAXIMUM RECOMMENDED. PER THE PACKAGE INSERT: TO INFUSE, COMPLETELY REMOVE THE GUIDEWIRE FROM THE **CATHETER** , CONNECT 3 CC SYRINGE, AND INFUSE AS REQUIRED. MONITOR INFUSION **PRESSURES** WITH A SYRINGE MANOMETER. WARNING: DISCONTINUE USE OF **CATHETER** FOR INFUSION IF INCREASED RESISTANCE IS NOTED. RESISTANCE INDICATES POSSIBLE **BLOCKAGE** . REMOVE AND REPLACE **BLOCKED CATHETER** IMMEDIATELY. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO CLEAR BY OVER-PRESSURIZATION. DOING SO MAY CAUSE THE **CATHETER** TO RUPTURE, RESULTING IN **VASCULAR** DAMAGE OR PT INJURY." WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE ABOVE MENTIONED VISUAL ANOMALIES, THE RETURNED **CATHETER** MET DIMENSIONAL REQUIRMENTS. THE COMPLAINT THAT THE **CATHETER** FRACTURED WAS CONFIRMED, ALTHOUGH A BETTER DESCRIPTION OF THE FAILURE WOULD BE BALLOONED AND BURST. THE MOST PROBABLE CAUSE FOR THIS ANOMALY COULD BE THE USE OF EXCESSIVE **PRESSURE** , MOST LIKELY WHILE THE FLOW IN THE **CATHETER** WAS RESTRICTED. THIS ISOLATED INCIDENT HAS BEEN DISCUSSED AT THE WEEKLY PRODUCT PERFORMANCE REVIEW BOARD...

15/3,K/81 (Item 4 from file: 198)
DIALOG(R)File 198:Health Devices Alerts(R)
(c) 1999 ECRI-nonprft agncy. All rts. reserv.

00636598 ABS-30496 SUBFILE: ABS
PRODUCT(s): 10-714 CATHETERS, EMBOLECTOMY

SOURCE: Gronert GA. Aspiration of venous air embolism {letter}. "Acta Anaesthesiol Scand" 1997 Jan;41(1 Pt 1):89.

... if air fluid levels block blood flow. The author concludes that perhaps the turbulence of **flow** in the area of the superior **vena cava** and right atrium creates enough swirling or **air bubbles** to permit **aspiration** by a **catheter** .

15/3,K/82 (Item 5 from file: 198)
DIALOG(R)File 198:Health Devices Alerts(R)
(c) 1999 ECRI-nonprft agncy. All rts. reserv.

00432167 MDR-520908 SUBFILE: MDR
PRODUCT(s): 11-925 GUIDE WIRES

SOURCE: M.D.R. REPORT DATED 6/02/94.

... TOTAL OCCLUSION WAS MET WITH RESISTANCE. AFTER MUCH MANIPULATION, THE PHYSICIAN ATTEMPTED TO REMOVE THE **WIRE**. UPON **REMOVAL** FROM THE **OCCLUDED ARTERY**, 40-50 CM OF THE **DISTAL** END OF THE **WIRE** BROKE OFF IN THE PT'S LEFT EXTERNAL ILIAC ARTERY. RETRIEVAL ATTEMPTS WERE MADE WITH...

15/3,K/83 (Item 6 from file: 198)
DIALOG(R)File 198:Health Devices Alerts(R)
(c) 1999 ECRI-nonprft agncy. All rts. reserv.

00284021 MDR-351076 SUBFILE: MDR
PRODUCT(s): 16-854 INJECTION/INFUSION PORTS, IMPLANTABLE

SOURCE: M.D.R. REPORT DATED 11/24/92.

... REMOVED AT 10 DAYS POST IMPLANT. SITE CULTURES WERE NEGATIVE. DR'S DIAGNOSIS WAS DEEP **VEIN** THROMBOSIS WITH ACUTE THROMBOPHLEBITIS. DR ALSO STATES PT HAS A HYPERCOAGULABLE STATE AND IS OF OPINION DEVICE BECAME OCCLUDED BY THE **THROMBOSIS**. AFTER **REMOVAL** THE RESERVOIR WAS FLUSHED WITH HEPARINIZED SALINE SOLUTION AND SEEMED TO BE TOTALLY OCCLUDED. IT WAS NOTED TO HAVE A LEAK AT THE ACCESS NEEDLE INSERTION SITE. THE **CATHETER** WAS DISCONNECTED FROM THE RESERVOIR AND DEVICE SEEMED TO MAINTAIN ITS OCCLUDED CONDITION. PT WAS...

...CO'S LAB, THE DEVICE WAS VISUALLY INSPECTED. A 23 CM LONG SEGMENT OF THE **CATHETER** WAS INCLUDED. THE CONNECTOR **TUBE** APERTURE WAS FOUND TO BE UNOBSTRUCTED. THERE WERE FIVE NEEDLE PENETRATION MARKS IN THE SEPTUM...

... TO BE THE RESULT OF MULTIPLE PENETRATIONS AT EXACTLY THE SAME LOCATION. THE PORT WAS **PRESSURIZED** TO 100 LBS PER SQUARE INCH. NO LEAKS WERE NOTED. CONCLUSION: THE RETURNED PORT WAS...

15/3,K/84 (Item 7 from file: 198)
DIALOG(R)File 198:Health Devices Alerts(R)
(c) 1999 ECRI-nonprft agncy. All rts. reserv.

00205715 MDR-277712 SUBFILE: MDR
PRODUCT(s): 10-729 CATHETERS, CENTRAL VENOUS

SOURCE: M.D.R. REPORT DATED 4/09/92.

DR USED .016 AND .014 GUIDEWIRES WITH THE DEVICE. THE **CATHETER** WAS NOT STEAM SHAPED AND CONTINUOUS FLUSHING WAS USED. THE DR WAS PERFORMING A PVA EMBOLIZATION IN THE MIDDLE CEREBRAL **ARTERY**. WHILE USING CONTRAST HE NOTED THAT THE CONTRAST WAS GETTING CAUGHT IN THE **CATHETER**. THE **CATHETER** WAS REMOVED, REVEALING EXPANSION OF TUBING AND THE DISTAL MARKER WAS MISSING. THE RETURNED SECTION...

... MENTIONED DEFECTS, RETURNED PORTION MEETS VISUAL AND DIMENSIONAL SPECS FOR THIS PRODUCT. A PARTIALLY OCCLUDED **CATHETER** WILL INCREASE THE INFUSION **PRESSURE**. PACKAGE INSERT WARNS: "INFUSION **PRESSURE** WITH THIS DEVICE SHOULD NOT EXCEED 100 **PSI**. **PRESSURE** IN EXCESS OF THE RECOMMENDED RANGE MAY RESULT IN **CATHETER** RUPTURE OR TIP SEVERANCE. IN THE EVENT THAT POLYVINYL ALCOHOL IS USED AND OCCLUSION OR FLOW RESISTANCE OCCURS, **REMOVE** AND REPLACE **OCCLUDED CATHETER** IMMEDIATELY. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO CLEAN AN OCCLUDED **CATHETER** BY OVER-PRESSURIZATION, FOR IT MAY CAUSE **CATHETER** RUPTURE RESULTING IN PT INJURY."

15/3,K/85 (Item 8 from file: 198)
DIALOG(R)File 198:Health Devices Alerts(R)
(c) 1999 ECRI-nonprft agncy. All rts. reserv.

00168204 ABS-19439 SUBFILE: ABS

PRODUCT(s): 10-729 CATHETERS, CENTRAL VENOUS

SOURCE: Turnage WS, Harper JV. Venous air embolism occurring after removal of a central venous catheter. "Anesth Analg" 1991 Apr; 72(4):559-60.

The authors describe 2 cases of air **embolism** after **removal** of central lines. In both cases, the patients experienced dizziness within 15 minutes of central venous **catheter** removal, which suggests that the cause of both episodes was the entrainment of air through the tract formed by the device. Both patients had a **catheter** in place long enough for a fibrinous tract to form that could remain open after the **catheter**'s removal. Also, maneuvers such as coughing or straining that would increase the venous **pressure** immediately after the removal of a **catheter** might dislodge a freshly formed clot, allowing the tract to reopen on the **vascular** side. The authors stress the importance of taking measures to prevent air **embolism** during **catheter** **removal**. At the authors' institution, central lines are removed with the patient in the supine position...

15/3,K/86 (Item 9 from file: 198)

DIALOG(R)File 198:Health Devices Alerts(R)
(c) 1999 ECRI-nonprft agncy. All rts. reserv.

00133642 MDR-182693 SUBFILE: MDR
PRODUCT(s): 17-184 CATHETERS, ANGIOPLASTY, BALLOON DILATATION

SOURCE: M.D.R. REPORT DATED 1/26/90.

BALLOON BURST AT 14 ATM AFTER MULTITUDE INFLATIONS. DR EXPERIENCED DIFFICULTY IN **REMOVING** DEVICE. VESSEL **OCCLUSION** OCCURRED. PT WAS SENT TO CORONARY **ARTERY** BYPASS SURGERY. RECOMMENDED MAXIMUM INFLATION **PRESSURE** FOR THE DEVICE IS 8 ATM. **CATHETER** WAS NOT RETURNED FOR ANALYSIS.

15/3,K/87 (Item 10 from file: 198)

DIALOG(R)File 198:Health Devices Alerts(R)
(c) 1999 ECRI-nonprft agncy. All rts. reserv.

00093200 ABS-14286 SUBFILE: ABS
PRODUCT(s): 15-640 PRESSURE MONITORING TUBING SETS
10-729 Catheters, Central Venous
15-293 Domes, Pressure Transducer

SOURCE: Gibbs NC, Gardner RM. Dynamics of invasive pressure monitoring systems: Clinical and laboratory evaluation. Heart Lung 1988; 17(1):43-51.

7 **pressure** monitoring systems were evaluated in the clinical and laboratory settings to determine their ability to record invasive blood **pressures**. A large number of systems used in the clinical setting gave erroneous **pressure** results due to inadequate dynamic response. This was attributed mostly to air bubbles in the monitoring systems, located near the transducer. Simple **catheter** transducer system setups demonstrated better results, suggesting that simple "kits" should be used. Careful assembly...

... tubing was detrimental to the dynamic response of all systems, especially in those using pulmonary **artery** **catheters**. The authors state that fast-flush testing of **pressure** monitoring systems is necessary to ensure adequate clinical dynamic response characteristics. If the fast-flush characteristics are inadequate, the authors suggest that physicians and nurses troubleshoot the system and **remove** **air** **bubbles** and excessive tubing and check transducer domes for proper attachment.

15/3,K/88 (Item 11 from file: 198)

DIALOG(R)File 198:Health Devices Alerts(R)

(c) 1999 ECRI-nonprft agncy. All rts. reserv.

00005697 ABS-03711 SUBFILE: ABS
PRODUCT(s): 10-759 CATHETERS, UMBILICAL

SOURCE: Henry CG, Gutierrez F, Lee JT, et al. Aortic thrombosis presenting
as congestive heart failure: An umbilical artery catheter complication.
"J Pediatr" 98:820-822; 1981 May.

... developed congestive heart failure resulting from completely occlusive
aortic thrombi after removal of an umbilical **artery catheter**. Aortic
arteriotomy and **removal** of **thrombus** were necessary to establish **distal**
perfusion, but both patients died postoperatively as a result of
complications.

?

?show files;ds

File 351:DERWENT WPI 1963-1999/UD=9923;UP=9923;UM=9923

(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd

File 344:Chinese Patents ABS Apr 1985-1999/Jun

(c) 1999 European Patent Office

File 347:JAPIO Oct 1976-1999/Feb.(UPDATED 990603)

(c) 1999 JPO & JAPIO

Set	Items	Description
S1	772092	OCCCLUSION? ? OR BLOCKAGE? ? OR CLOSURE? ? OR OCCLUDED OR - CLOSED OR BLOCKED OR CLOT? OR AIR()BUBBLE? ? OR EMBOLISM? ? OR THROMBO()EMBOLISM? ? OR THROMBOEMBOLISM? ? OR THROMBOSIS OR - THROMBUS OR OBSTRUCT?
S2	775996	S1 OR OCCLUSION? ?
S3	51553	BLOOD(2N)VESSEL? ? OR ARTERY OR ARTERIES OR CAPILLAR? OR V- EIN OR AORTA OR VENA()CAVA OR ARTERIA OR VENA OR ARTEROSCLER- OSIS
S4	1213270	PRESSURE? ? OR PRESSURI?ED OR PSI OR POUNDS()PER()SQUARE()- INCH
S5	1221271	CATHETER? ? OR TUBE? ? OR CANNULA? ? OR PIPE? ? OR SIPHON? OR SYPHON? OR VENTURI
S6	793	S2 AND S3 AND S4 AND S5
S7	185	S2(10N)S3(10N)S4(10N)S5
S8	7492	S2(2N)(REMOV? OR ASPIRAT? OR TAKE?()AWAY OR EXCIS? OR SUCK- ()OUT)
S9	11	S3(S)S4(S)S5(S)S8
S10	16	S3(S)S4(S)S8
S11	71	S3(S)S5(S)S8
S12	16	S9:S10
S13	67	S11 AND IC=(A61B OR A61H OR A61M)
S14	1	(S12 OR S13) AND PN=(US 4964409 OR US 5059178 OR US 5681336 OR WO 9509024 OR WO 9601079)
S15	5	PN=(US 4964409 OR US 5059178 OR US 5681336 OR WO 9509024 OR WO 9601079)
S16	1121	(EXTRACT? OR ERADICAT? OR CUT()OUT)(3N)(OCCLUSIVE OR S2)
S17	8	S16(S)(S3 OR VASCULAR)
S18	0	S17 AND S15
S19	1	S16 AND S15
S20	16	S16 AND (S3 OR VASCULAR)
S21	1	S20 AND S15
S22	14	S20 NOT (S12:S13)
?		

?t22/4/all

22/4/1 (Item 1 from file: 351)

DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI

(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

IM- *Image available*

AA- 98-581211/199849|

XR- <XRPX> N98-452709|

TI- Instrument for **extracting** blood clots from carotid **artery** - comprises catheter with balloon tip linked to fluid source for expanding it to draw out clot|

PA- KOSHELEV YU M (KOSH-I)|

AU- <INVENTORS> KOSHELEV YU M; MAKHMUROV E G; SHESTOPEROV V E|

NC- 001|

NP- 001|

PN- RU 2110226 C1 19980510 RU 97103035 A 19970228 A61B-017/32 199849 B
|

AN- <LOCAL> RU 97103035 A 19970228|

AN- <PR> RU 97103035 A 19970228|

LA- RU 2110226(3)|

AB- <BASIC> RU 2110226 C

The instrument consists of a flexible elastic catheter (1), enclosed in a sleeve (4) with a spiral (3) and equipped with a balloon tip (2). The balloon can be expanded by means of fluid, e.g. a physiological liquid, passed through the catheter.

The instrument is used by inserting it through an incision in the patient's neck which cuts through the carotid **artery** blocked by a clot. By rotating the catheter it can be inserted to a length of 150 mm, i.e. taking its balloon tip beyond the clot. The balloon is then inflated to trap the clot, allowing it to be drawn out through the incision in the neck.

ADVANTAGE - The flexible nature of the instrument allows it to be inserted into the carotid **artery** and the clot withdrawn without damaging the **artery** .

Dwg.1/1|

DE- <TITLE TERMS> INSTRUMENT; EXTRACT; BLOOD; CLOT; CAROTID; **ARTERY** ;
COMPRISE; CATHETER; BALLOON; TIP; LINK; FLUID; SOURCE; EXPAND; DRAW;
CLOT|

DC- P31; P34|

IC- <MAIN> A61B-017/32|

IC- <ADDITIONAL> A61M-025/00|

FS- EngPI||

22/4/2 (Item 2 from file: 351)

DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI

(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

IM- *Image available*

AA- 98-581210/199849|

XR- <XRPX> N98-452708|

TI- Endarterectomy instrument - has rod equipped with at least one flexible element with lengthwise rigidity, and one or more spiral working elements.|

PA- KOSHELEV YU M (KOSH-I)|

AU- <INVENTORS> KOSHELEV YU M; MAKHMUROV E G; SHESTOPEROV V E|

NC- 001|

NP- 001|

PN- RU 2110225 C1 19980510 RU 97102290 A 19970214 A61B-017/32 199849 B
|

AN- <LOCAL> RU 97102290 A 19970214|

AN- <PR> RU 97102290 A 19970214|

LA- RU 2110225(4)|

AB- <BASIC> RU 2110225 C

The instrument consists of a rod (1) with a handle (2) on one end and a working element such as a scraper (7) on the other. The rod is also equipped with at least one flexible element (3) with lengthwise

rigidity, and the working element has at least one spiral (6) between it and the rod.

The flexible element can be made in the form of recesses in the rod, covered by a spring inside a protective casing, and the working element can be connected to the rod end by up to three spirals, while the scraper comprises a rectangular plate with rounded edges. The instrument is used by inserting it through an incision in the wall of an **artery** and rotating it clockwise by the handle until the tip reaches the point of the occlusion and allows the **blockage** to be **extracted**.

ADVANTAGE - Allows for effective and rapid removal of bodies of organic origin, such as plaque or calculi, from hollow vessels.

Dwg.1/2|

DE- <TITLE TERMS> INSTRUMENT; ROD; EQUIP; ONE; FLEXIBLE; ELEMENT;
LENGTHWISE; RIGID; ONE; MORE; SPIRAL; WORK; ELEMENT|

DC- P31|

IC- <MAIN> A61B-017/32|

FS- EngPI||

22/4/3 (Item 3 from file: 351)

DIALOG(R) File 351:DERWENT WPI

(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

IM- *Image available*

AA- 98-557256/199847|

XR- <XRPX> N98-434381|

TI- Percutaneous aspiration catheter system used to break up and **extract** blood **clots** from **blood vessels** - has barbs positioned near distal end to trap material within catheter, barbs being integrally formed with ring mounted within lumen|

PA- SCIMED LIFE SYSTEMS INC (SCIM-N)|

AU- <INVENTORS> GORDON L S|

NC- 019|

NP- 001|

PN- WO 9844982 A1 19981015 WO 98US5411 A 19980319 A61M-029/00 199847 B
|

AN- <LOCAL> WO 98US5411 A 19980319|

AN- <PR> US 97822364 A 19970320|

FD- WO 9844982 A1

<DS> (National): CA JP

<DS> (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE|

LA- WO 9844982(E<PG> 41)|

DS- <NATIONAL> CA JP|

DS- <REGIONAL> AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LU; MC; NL;
PT; SE|

AB- <BASIC> WO 9844982 A

The percutaneous aspiration catheter (18) comprises a catheter having a proximal end, a distal end, and a lumen passing through it. A number of barbs are mounted within the distal end of the catheter lumen. The barbs are integrally formed with a ring mounted within the lumen of the catheter near the distal end.

The ring is made of a radio opaque material and describes a circular shape with a reverse bend suitable for forming a channel to act as guide wire retainer. Portions of the catheter may be coating with an anti-thrombogenic coating. The distal end of the catheter is coated with a lubricious coating.

USE - For breaking up and **extracting clots** or thrombi which may form within a coronary **artery**.

ADVANTAGE - Is more effective in sweeping **arteries**, and removing emboli that are free floating or not perfectly positioned. Minimises fragmentation of clots.

Dwg.4/14|

DE- <TITLE TERMS> PERCUTANEOUS; ASPIRATE; CATHETER; SYSTEM; BREAK; UP;
EXTRACT; BLOOD; CLOT; BLOOD; VESSEL; BARBED; POSITION; DISTAL; END;
TRAP; MATERIAL; CATHETER; BARBED; INTEGRAL; FORMING; RING; MOUNT; LUMEN
|

DC- P34|

IC- <MAIN> A61M-029/00|
FS- EngPI||

22/4/4 (Item 4 from file: 351)

DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI
(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

IM- *Image available*

AA- 98-468842/199841|

XR- <XRAM> C98-142129|

XR- <XRPX> N98-365496|

TI- Tube extractor for extracting foreign bodies from locations such as **arteries**, veins, small intestine, respiratory or alimentary tract, and the like - has telescopic inner and outer tubes with an inflatable tube dilated by a hand pump|

PA- JELINEK M (JELI-I)|

NC- 001|

NP- 001|

PN- DE 29810598 U1 19980903 DE 98U2010598 U 19980612 A61B-017/50 199841 B|

AN- <LOCAL> DE 98U2010598 U 19980612|

AN- <PR> DE 98U2010598 U 19980612|

LA- DE 29810598(8)|

AB- <BASIC> DE 29810598 U

The tube extractor, for the removal of foreign bodies from deep or inaccessible body cavities, has at least two flexible tubes (2,3) which are telescopic within each other, and an expandable tube (1) which can be dilated through a gas or fluid, and its far end is secured at the inner tube (2). The near end is bonded to the outer tube (3). A sliding seal is at the near end of the assembly, between the tubes (2,3). The free end of the inner tube (2) or the outer tube (3) has a connection for a hand pump (5) for a gas or fluid, and it has at least one opening (6) at the far end for the fluid/gas to enter the inflatable tube (1). The inner tube (2) can be a **closed** solid body. The **extractor** instrument is at least partially of latex or plastics, or polyurethane, silicon, rubber or polyvinyl chloride (PVC).

USE - The instrument is for extracting foreign bodies from locations such as **arteries**, veins, the small intestine, the respiratory or alimentary tract, and the like.

ADVANTAGE - The instrument gives an effective extraction, without damage, using hydraulic or pneumatic means.

Dwg.1/4|

DE- <TITLE TERMS> TUBE; EXTRACT; EXTRACT; FOREIGN; BODY; LOCATE; **ARTERY** ; **VEIN** ; INTESTINAL; RESPIRATION; ALIMENTARY; TRACT; TELESCOPE; INNER; OUTER; TUBE; INFLATE; TUBE; DILATED; HAND; PUMP|

DC- A96; P31; P34|

IC- <MAIN> A61B-017/50|

IC- <ADDITIONAL> A61B-017/42; A61M-001/00; A61M-039/08|

MC- <CPI> A12-V03D|

FS- CPI; EngPI||

22/4/5 (Item 5 from file: 351)

DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI
(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

IM- *Image available*

AA- 96-087487/199609|

XR- <XRPX> N96-073401|

TI- Intravascular device for pressurising fluid **extract occlusive** material - has independent movable fluid input and output which can be advanced over guide wire having fluid ports holes located immediately adjacent distal end|

PA- SCIMED LIFE SYSTEMS INC (SCIM-N)|

AU- <INVENTORS> KEITH P T; WILLARD K C|

NC- 019|

NP- 003|

PN- WO 9601079 A1 19960118 WO 95US8106 A 19950629 A61B-017/20 199609 B
 PN- US 5536242 A 19960716 US 94269715 A 19940701 A61M-001/00 199634
 <AN> US 95547964 A 19951025
 PN- US 5843022 A 19981201 US 95547964 A 19951025 A61M-001/00 199904 N
 <AN> US 96655335 A 19960524|
 AN- <LOCAL> WO 95US8106 A 19950629; US 94269715 A 19940701; US 95547964 A
 19951025; US 95547964 A 19951025; US 96655335 A 19960524|
 AN- <PR> US 94269715 A 19940701; US 95547964 A 19951025; US 96655335 A
 19960524|
 CT- US 3526219; US 5259842; US 5307609; US 5318518; US 5320599; US 5391145|
 FD- WO 9601079 A1
 <DS> (National): CA JP
 <DS> (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
 FD- US 5536242 A Cont of US 94269715
 FD- US 5843022 A Cont of US 95547964
 Cont of US 5536242|
 LA- WO 9601079(E<PG> 69); US 5536242(27)|
 DS- <NATIONAL> CA JP|
 DS- <REGIONAL> AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LU; MC; NL; PT;
 SE|
 AB- <BASIC> WO 9601079 A

An elongate catheter shaft has proximal and distal ends, including a fluid input tube and a fluid extraction tube, the fluid input tube being longitudinally movable relative to the fluid extraction tube. The fluid input tube defines a fluid input lumen, with the fluid extraction tube defining a fluid extraction lumen. A pressurised fluid source is connected to the proximal end of the shaft and in fluid communication with the fluid input lumen. A pressurised fluid collector is connected to the proximal end of the shaft and in fluid communication with the extraction lumen.

A nozzle is attached to the distal end of the fluid input tube and in fluid communication with the fluid input lumen. A control system is operatively connected to the pressurised fluid source and the pressurised fluid collector. A fluid dynamic sensor is positioned in either the fluid input lumen or the fluid extraction lumen, the fluid dynamic sensor operatively connected to the control system.

ADVANTAGE - Laterally directed fluid allows the device to dislodge material immediately adjacent the distal end of the device without first traversing the occlusion and also reduces the risk of distal embolization, and the device also utilises independently movable fluid input and fluid extraction lumens to maximise **vascular** accessibility and remove clogs that form in the extraction lumen.

Dwg.1a/8|

AB- <US> US 5536242 A

A fluid system for the extraction of **vascular** occluding material, comprising:

- a. an elongate catheter shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, the elongate shaft including a fluid input tube and a fluid extraction tube, the fluid input tube being longitudinally movable relative to the fluid extraction tube;
- b. the fluid input tube defining a fluid input lumen;
- c. the fluid extraction tube defining a fluid extraction lumen;
- d. a pressurized fluid source connected to the proximal end of the shaft and in fluid communication with the fluid input lumen;
- e. a pressurized fluid collector connected to the proximal end of the shaft and in fluid communication with the extraction lumen;
- f. a nozzle attached to the distal end of the fluid input tube and in fluid communication with the fluid input lumen;
- g. a control system operatively connected to the pressurized fluid source and the pressurized fluid collector; and
- h. a fluid dynamic sensor positioned in either the fluid input lumen or the fluid extraction lumen, the fluid dynamic sensor operatively connected to the control system.

Dwg.1a/8|

DE- <TITLE TERMS> INTRAVASCULAR; DEVICE; PRESSURISED; FLUID; EXTRACT;
 OCCLUDE; MATERIAL; INDEPENDENT; MOVE; FLUID; INPUT; OUTPUT; CAN;
 ADVANCE; GUIDE; WIRE; FLUID; PORT; HOLE; LOCATE; IMMEDIATE; ADJACENT;
 DISTAL; END|

DC- P31; P34|
IC- <MAIN> A61B-017/20; A61M-001/00|
IC- <ADDITIONAL> A61B-017/22; A61M-003/00; A61M-003/02|
FS- EngPI||

22/4/6 (Item 6 from file: 351)

DIALOG(R) File 351:DERWENT WPI
(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

IM- *Image available*
AA- 92-331659/199240|
XR- <XRAM> C92-147458|
XR- <XRPX> N92-253333|
TI- Biochemical cells nucleic acid extn. system - comprises exchangeable
sample vessel closingly engageable with reaction vessel contg.
capillary |
PA- MALMQUIST M (MALM-I)|
AU- <INVENTORS> MALMQUIST M|
NC- 019|
NP- 010|
PN- WO 9215597 A1 19920917 WO 92SE151 A 19920311 C07H-001/08 199240 B
PN- AU 9213443 A 19921006 AU 9213443 A 19920311 C07H-001/08 199301
<AN> WO 92SE151 A 19920311
PN- SE 9100725 A 19920912 SE 91725 A 19910311 C07H-001/08 199319
PN- EP 575387 A1 19931229 EP 92905907 A 19920311 C07H-001/08 199401
<AN> WO 92SE151 A 19920311
PN- JP 6510421 W 19941124 JP 92505643 A 19920311 C12P-019/34 199506
<AN> WO 92SE151 A 19920311
PN- US 5436328 A 19950725 WO 92SE151 A 19920311 C07H-021/00 199535
<AN> US 93117051 A 19931129
PN- AU 665750 B 19960118 AU 9213443 A 19920311 C07H-001/06 199620
PN- SE 503729 C2 19960812 SE 91725 A 19910311 B01L-001/00 199638
PN- EP 575387 B1 19970604 EP 92905907 A 19920311 C07H-001/08 199727
<AN> WO 92SE151 A 19920311
PN- DE 69220213 E 19970710 DE 620213 A 19920311 C07H-001/08 199733
<AN> EP 92905907 A 19920311
<AN> WO 92SE151 A 19920311|
AN- <LOCAL> WO 92SE151 A 19920311; AU 9213443 A 19920311; WO 92SE151 A
19920311; SE 91725 A 19910311; EP 92905907 A 19920311; WO 92SE151 A
19920311; JP 92505643 A 19920311; WO 92SE151 A 19920311; WO 92SE151 A
19920311; US 93117051 A 19931129; AU 9213443 A 19920311; SE 91725 A
19910311; EP 92905907 A 19920311; WO 92SE151 A 19920311; DE 620213 A
19920311; EP 92905907 A 19920311; WO 92SE151 A 19920311|
AN- <PR> SE 91725 A 19910311|
CT- EP 338591; JP 60049887; JP 61053090; JP 62254992; JP 64044296; US
3432487; US 4997932|
FD- WO 9215597 A1
<DS> (National): AU CA JP US
<DS> (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LU MC NL SE
FD- AU 9213443 A Based on WO 9215597
FD- EP 575387 A1 Based on WO 9215597
<DS> (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL
FD- JP 6510421 W Based on WO 9215597
FD- US 5436328 A Based on WO 9215597
FD- AU 665750 B Previous Publ. AU 9213443
Based on WO 9215597
FD- EP 575387 B1 Based on WO 9215597
<DS> (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL
FD- DE 69220213 E Based on EP 575387
Based on WO 9215597|
LA- WO 9215597(E<PG> 13); EP 575387(E); JP 6510421(6); US 5436328(6); EP
575387(E<PG> 8)|
DS- <NATIONAL> AU CA JP US|
DS- <REGIONAL> AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FR; GB; GR; IT; LU; MC; NL; SE; LI|
AB- <BASIC> WO 9215597 A
Method and appts. (1) for nucleic acid extn. i.e. from biochemical
cells, comprises exchangeable sample vessels (2) engageable to form a

closed system with a reaction vessel (3) having one or more **capillaries** communicating with the sample vessel (2) in use.

Processing involves centrifuging the closed system to bring nucleic acid binding medium from the reaction vessel (3) to the sample vessel (2) in use, the latter also contg. a membrane denaturing medium and being allowed incubation time.

ADVANTAGE - Closed system avoids contamination.

Dwg.3/3|

AB- <EP> EP 575387 B

A method to perform nucleic acid **extraction** in a **closed** system, wherein (a) a nucleic acid containing sample is added to a reaction vessel (2A) containing a membrane denaturing medium (7), and these are allowed to incubate; (b) an orifice (5) being situated in the lid (4) of the reaction vessel (2A) is arranged over the upper portion of a **capillary** (12), containing nucleic acid binding medium (13) (denser than water) and being tightly secured against the bottom of a second reaction vessel (3), the reaction vessels (2A) and (3), respectively forming a closed unit comprising an open passage from the **capillary** (12) to the bottom of the reaction vessel (2A); (c) the closed unit is centrifugated with the bottom of the reaction vessel (2A) directed downwards, whereby the nucleic acid binding medium is brought into the reaction vessel (2A); (d) the contents in the reaction vessel (2A) is mixed, whereby nucleic acid in the sample binds to the nucleic acid binder (13); (e) the closed unit is centrifugated with the bottom of the reaction vessel (3) directed downwards, whereby the nucleic acid binding medium with bound nucleic acid is brought into the **capillary** (12); (f) the reaction vessel (2A) is discarded and replaced with a new reaction vessel (2B) comprising washing buffer and the centrifugation according to (c) and (e) are repeated with mixing therebetween, (g) the reaction vessel (2B) is discarded and replaced with a new reaction vessel (2C) comprising medium causing the nucleic acid to dissociate from the nucleic acid binding medium (13) and the centrifugation according to (c) is repeated, whereby the nucleic acid dissociates from the nucleic acid binder and is brought in solution, and the nucleic acid binder sediments to the bottom of reaction vessel (2C) and (h) the reaction vessels (3) and (2C) are disconnected and the nucleic acid in the reaction vessel (2C) is subjected to further analysis.

Dwg.1+2/3|

AB- <US> US 5436328 A

Extraction of nucleic acid comprises incubating a cell sample with a membrane denaturing medium in a reaction phial to which other phials can be fitted to form a closed system; then mounting a second phial with a **capillary** tube link, contg. a nucleic acid binding agent, onto the top of the first phial, transferring the binding agent to the first reaction phial; the bound nucleic acid is sepd. and treated with a wash buffer soln; then sepd. again and treated with a dissociating medium; and the liberated nucleic acid is sepd. as aq. soln.

USE - The process and equipment facilitate the isolation of nucleic acid from cell samples.

ADVANTAGE - The process is conducted in a closed system, avoiding unwanted contamination from air-borne microorganisms, spores or enzymes.

Dwg.0/3|

DE- <TITLE TERMS> BIOCHEMICAL; CELL; NUCLEIC; ACID; EXTRACT; SYSTEM;
COMPRISE; EXCHANGE; SAMPLE; VESSEL; ENGAGE; REACT; VESSEL; CONTAIN;

CAPILLARY |

DC- B04; D16; J04; S03|

IC- <MAIN> B01L-001/00; C07H-001/06; C07H-001/08; C07H-021/00; C12P-019/34|

IC- <ADDITIONAL> B01L-003/14; B01L-011/00; C12M-001/00; C12M-001/24;

C12M-001/25; C12N-015/10; C12Q-001/25; C12Q-001/68; G01N-001/28|

MC- <CPI> B04-B04A1; D05-H12; D05-H13; J01-C01; J04-B|

MC- <EPI> S03-E13D; S03-E14H|

FS- CPI; EPI||

22/4/7 (Item 7 from file: 351)

DIALOG(R) File 351:DERWENT WPI

(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

IM- *Image available*
 AA- 91-140123/199119|
 XR- <XRPX> N91-107813|
 TI- **Thrombus extraction** system - includes outer flexible tube, inner flexible tube disposed in lumen of outer flexible tube and expandable body|
 PA- GINSBURG R (GINS-I)|
 AU- <INVENTORS> GINSBURG R|
 NC- 001|
 NP- 001|
 PN- US 5011488 A 19910430 US 90569751 A 19900820 199119 B
 |
 AN- <LOCAL> US 90569751 A 19900820|
 AN- <PR> US 88280859 A 19881207; US 90569751 A 19900820|
 AB- <BASIC> US 5011488 A
 The **vascular** catheter system comprises an outer flexible tube, an inner flexible tube disposed in the lumen of the outer flexible tube, and an expandable body mounted at the distal end of the third flexible tube disposed in the lumen of the inner flexible tube. The catheter system is suitable for percutaneous introduction to a **blood vessel** where the distal end may be located proximate a region of clot or thrombus. By extending the expandable body through the region of clot or thrombus, the obstructing material may be dislodged from the **blood vessel** wall and drawn toward the open distal end of the inner tube.
 The inner tube includes an expandable tip which will open to extend substantially across the **blood vessel**. In this way, the expandable tip will be positioned to collect all of the dislodged clot and thrombus. By withdrawing both the inner tube and the expandable body back into the outer flexible tube, the catheter system may be withdrawn from the patient without appreciable loss of the clot or thrombus. (9pp Dwg.No.1/5E)|
 DE- <TITLE TERMS> THROMBUS; EXTRACT; SYSTEM; OUTER; FLEXIBLE; TUBE; INNER; FLEXIBLE; TUBE; DISPOSABLE; LUMEN; OUTER; FLEXIBLE; TUBE; EXPAND; BODY|
 DC- P34|
 IC- <ADDITIONAL> A61M-025/00|
 FS- EngPI||

22/4/8 (Item 8 from file: 351)

DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI
 (c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

AA- 90-347830/199046|
 XR- <XRPX> N90-265796|
 TI- Excimer laser atherectomer catheter - using mobile fibre-optic shelf delivering laser energy to obstruction to sever from vessel wall|
 PA- BETH ISRAEL HOSPITAL ASSOC (BETH-N)|
 AU- <INVENTORS> BAIM D; KUNTZ R E|
 NC- 001|
 NP- 001|
 PN- US 4966596 A 19901030 US 88229622 A 19880808 199046 B
 |
 AN- <LOCAL> US 88229622 A 19880808|
 AN- <PR> US 88229622 A 19880808|
 AB- <BASIC> US 4966596 A

A guide wire is inserted into an **artery** to a point beyond an eccentric **vascular** obstruction. A catheter is inserted over the guide wire into the **artery**, the catheter having a housing including a radially located cut-out window on one surface. The cut-out window exposes a housing cavity, with a balloon attached to an opposite exterior surface, the housing containing a mobile bundle of fibre optic cables, the bundle being flattened at an end of the bundle proximal to the cut-out window and the bundle connected to a laser energy source at an opposite end.

The cut-out window is positioned over the eccentric **vascular** obstruction. The balloon is inflated such that the eccentric **vascular obstruction** extends through the **cut -out** window into the housing.

Laser energy is delivered across the cut-off window while advancing the flattened end of the mobile bundle of fibre optic cables across the cut-off window to a and to retain the eccentric **vascular** obstruction within the housing.

USE - To remove an eccentric **vascular** obstruction from a patient using laser energy excision.

Dwg.4/11|

DE- <TITLE TERMS> EXCIMER; LASER; CATHETER; MOBILE; FIBRE; OPTICAL; SHELF; DELIVER; LASER; ENERGY; OBSTRUCT; SEVER; VESSEL; WALL|

DC- P31; S05|

IC- <ADDITIONAL> A61B-017/36|

MC- <EPI> S05-B|

FS- EPI; EngPI||

22/4/9 (Item 9 from file: 351)

DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI

(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

AA- 85-290471/198547|

XR- <XRAM> C85-125794|

XR- <XRPX> N85-216551|

TI- Blood filter for **blood vessel** - with unfolding capacity after insertion or with unfolding elements|

PA- HENGST W & CO GMBH (HENG-N)|

AU- <INVENTORS> ROTTGERING G; RUHLAND D|

NC- 001|

NP- 002|

PN- DE 3417738 A 19851114 DE 3417738 A 19840512 198547 B

PN- DE 3417738 C 19861002 198640|

AN- <LOCAL> DE 3417738 A 19840512|

AN- <PR> DE 3417738 A 19840512; DE 3429850 A 19840814|

LA- DE 3417738(13)|

AB- <BASIC> DE 3417738 A

A blood filter can be inserted into a **blood vessel** of a patient with a risk of embolism, e.g. after an operation. Such a filter (1) is made of a plastic which is compatible with human tissue and is inserted and extracted by a catheter or needle. The insertion takes place in a folded state but when released, the cylindrical contact surfaces (2) spread out against the walls of the **blood vessel**. These surfaces can be structured, e.g. by fine barbed hooks (3) to give a good hold. In another version, spreading elements inside can be expanded by a central rod.

ADVANTAGE - Such a filter is easy to insert and to **extract** with any blood **clot** .

1/4|

AB- <DE> DE 3417738 C

A blood filter can be inserted into a **blood vessel** of a patient with a risk of embolism, e.g. after an operation. Such a filter (1) is made of a plastic which is compatible with human tissue and is inserted and extracted by a catheter or needle. The insertion takes place in a folded state but when released, the cylindrical contact surfaces (2) spread out against the walls of the **blood vessel**. These surfaces can be structured, e.g. by fine barbed hooks (3) to give a good hold. In another version, spreading elements inside can be expanded by a central rod.

ADVANTAGE - Such a filter is easy to insert and to **extract** with any blood **clot** . (13pp Dwg.No.1/4)|

DE- <TITLE TERMS> BLOOD; FILTER; BLOOD; VESSEL; UNFOLD; CAPACITY; AFTER; INSERT; UNFOLD; ELEMENT|

DC- B07; P34|

IC- <ADDITIONAL> A61M-001/34|

MC- <CPI> B04-B04D; B11-B; B11-C02; B11-C04B|

FS- CPI; EngPI||

22/4/10 (Item 10 from file: 351)

DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI

AA- 85-063350/198511|
XR- <XRPX> N85-047474|
TI- Ink jet printer - has collector and pump unit to **extract air**
bubbles from ink|
PA- RICOH KK (RICO)|
AU- <INVENTORS> AMEYAMA M; ISAYAMA T; KATANO Y; MATSUMOTO S; YAMAZAKI H|
NC- 002|
NP- 003|
PN- DE 3430142 A 19850307 DE 3430142 A 19840816 198511 B
PN- US 4586058 A 19860429 US 84640126 A 19840813 198620
PN- DE 3430142 C 19880616 198824|
AN- <LOCAL> DE 3430142 A 19840816; US 84640126 A 19840813|
AN- <PR> JP 83148927 A 19830815|
LA- DE 3430142(15)|
AB- <BASIC> DE 3430142 A

The ink jet printer has a head (10) mounted on a frame (22) and has a nozzle outlet (58) at one end. Ink is supplied from a reservoir (38) through a line (48) to a channel in a block (30) that connects with a non-return valve (32). The valve outlet connects with a **capillary** channel (10) leading to the nozzle.

In order to eliminate air contained within the ink, the head is moved to a position where the nozzles locate in front of a collector (56). The collector has a line coupled to an intermediate storage unit (64) that connects to a piston (68) type pump (62) that allows ink to be drawn through the nozzles.

ADVANTAGE - Eliminates air bubbles.

1/4|

AB- <DE> DE 3430142 C

A bubble eliminator uses an upward vent channel on the ink supply line and a bubble catcher with nonreturn valve opening with pressure rise from a setpoint plus an ink trap in the ink suction pump line. The ink supply channel (30) pref. branches into the upwards vent channel (30a) and a feed channel (30b) descend to the ejector.

The bubble catcher (32,34,54) pref. connects to an outward bubble discharge channel (36) through the nonreturn valve (34) and the ink supply channel, catcher and discharge channel are pref. in a jet printer ejector holder (22). During bubble discharge, a cap (56) seals off the ejector nozzle and discharge channel entry. A bubble discharger (60,64,62) pref. contains a suction device (62) which draws bubbles into the discharge channel and ink into the ejector nozzle.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Jet ink printing. Cap keeps ink out of bubble discharge and prevents nozzles drying out. (8pp)|

AB- <US> US 4586058 A

Ink is routed from a supply cartridge to a number of nozzles. A head holder, which has the nozzles, is formed with a path for delivering ink from the cartridge to the nozzles. The ink supply path branches into an upwardly extending passageway and a downwardly extending passageway.

The ink is supplied to the nozzles by way of the downward passageway. A check valve is positioned in the upward passageway for trapping bubbles entrained by the ink. The bubbles trapped by the check valve are discharged by a suction pump through a channel located in the head. (8pp)|

DE- <TITLE TERMS> INK; JET; PRINT; COLLECT; PUMP; UNIT; EXTRACT; AIR;
BUBBLE; INK|

DC- P75; T04|

IC- <ADDITIONAL> B41J-003/04; B41J-027/00; G01D-015/16|

MC- <EPI> T04-G02; T04-G02A|

FS- EPI; EngPI||

22/4/11 (Item 11 from file: 351)

DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI

(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

AA- 81-G0184D/198126|

TI- Main **artery** prosthesis process - involves replacing **artery** section
 with complete occlusion by venous sinus of dura mater|
 PA- GORKII KIROV MEDICAL INS (GOKI)|
 AU- <INVENTORS> AVERYANOV Y U A; KOROLEV B A; MATYUSHIN I F|
 NC- 001|
 NP- 001|
 PN- SU 770481 B 19801018 198126 B
 |
 AN- <PR> SU 2706991 A 19790104|
 AB- <BASIC> SU 770481 B
 Twenty four hours before the operation, the sinus of the dura mater
 taken from a cadaver is washed under sterile conditions in 0.9 per cent
 salt soln. with the addn. of antibiotics. Under general intratracheal
 narcosis with relaxants, a 10-12cm. incision is made in the skin and
 subcutaneous fat along the front surface of the femur and then in the
 broad fascia of the femur. Then the femoral **artery** is sepd. from the
 group of vessels. The proximal and distal sections of the **artery** are
 clamped and the section with complete **occlusion cut out** . Into the
 gap the venous sinus of the dura mater with dia. corresp. to the
 vessel's normal dimensions is sewn, using a continuous suture and non
 traumatic needle. Then the wound is sutured.
 This method reduces trauma and the risk of thrombosis. Almost any
 length of **artery** can be replaced as 2-3 dura mater venous sini can be
 sewn together. Bul.38/15.10.80.|
 DE- <TITLE TERMS> MAIN; **ARTERY** ; PROSTHESIS; PROCESS; REPLACE; **ARTERY** ;
 SECTION; COMPLETE; OCCLUDE; **VEIN** ; SINUS|
 DC- P31|
 IC- <ADDITIONAL> A61B-017/00|
 FS- EngPI||

22/4/12 (Item 12 from file: 351)
 DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI
 (c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

AA- 80-78803C/198044|
 TI- Therapeutic radioactive carbon powder prepn. - by subjecting carbon to
 radon gas evolved from radium ore in an evacuated vessel|
 PA- IMAMURA Y (IMAM-I)|
 AU- <INVENTORS> IMAMURA Y|
 NC- 001|
 NP- 001|
 PN- US 4228146 A 19801014 198044 B
 |
 AN- <PR> US 78955164 A 19781027; US 77846501 A 19771027|
 AB- <BASIC> US 4228146 A
 Radioactive carbon powder is produced by placing the pre-heated
 non-radioactive carbon powder in a vessel with an airtight lid, the
 inside of the lid being filled with radium ore. The radium ore is
 sprayed with water, the lid **closed** and air **extracted** . The rado
 emitted by the radium ore is absorbed by the hot carbon.
 No specific use for the composition as such are given, only those
 of the individual components; i.e. carbon black absorbs bacteria,
 serum, lymph and "filth" from wounds and radon is used for treating
 rheumatism, neuritis, hypertension, **blood vessel** inflammation,
 angina pectoris, allergies, skin diseases, geriatric disorders,
 dimateric disorders and for promoting the growth of retarded genitals.
 The composition has prolonged effects.|
 DE- <TITLE TERMS> THERAPEUTIC; RADIOACTIVE; CARBON; POWDER; PREPARATION;
 SUBJECT; CARBON; RADON; GAS; EVOLVE; RADIUM; ORE; EVACUATE; VESSEL|
 DC- B06; K08|
 IC- <ADDITIONAL> A61K-043/00|
 MC- <CPI> B05-A04; B12-A01; B12-A07; B12-D02; B12-D07; B12-D09; B12-E01;
 B12-E02; B12-E09; B12-F02; B12-F05; B12-G04; K08-B; K09-B; K09-E|
 FS- CPI||

22/4/13 (Item 13 from file: 351)

DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI
(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

AA- 75-C3503W/197509|
TI- Tubular sample container with sealing plug - has screwed **extraction**
collar for pushfit **closure** plug removal|
PA- D A HAM (HAMD-I)|
NC- 003|
NP- 003|
PN- DE 2438892 A 19750220 197509 B
PN- SE 7410337 A 19750317 197515
PN- FR 2240871 A 19750418 197522|
AN- <PR> GB 7348948 A 19731019; GB 7338633 A 19730815|
AB- <BASIC> DE 2438892 A
A tub ular container, such as a test tube, has an external thread
along its open end. To obtain a vacuum proof seal, a flanged plastic
plug is pressed into the open end. A collar which screws onto the
outside thread of the tube, and which is of the same outside diameter
as the plug flange, presses against the facing side of the flange, thus
extracting the plug from the container in a controlled manner. When the
sealed container is used to collect a blood sample, it is placed inside
a tubular holder which carries an injection needle. One end of the
needle is pushed through the plug flange whilst the other end of it
enters the **vein** . |
DE- <TITLE TERMS> TUBE; SAMPLE; CONTAINER; SEAL; PLUG; SCREW; EXTRACT;
COLLAR; CLOSURE; PLUG; REMOVE|
DC- P33; Q32; Q34|
IC- <ADDITIONAL> A61J-001/00; B65D-035/00; B65D-081/20|
FS- EngPI||

22/4/14 (Item 14 from file: 351)

DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI
(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

AA- 72-00780T/197201|
TI- Extraction of surfactants from atelectazided parts|
PA- CHERNOVITS MEDICINE INST (CHE -N)|
NC- 001|
NP- 001|
PN- SU 294611 A 197201 B
|
AN- <PR> SU 1398385 A 19700124|
AB- <BASIC> SU 294611 A
This invention relates to studies of the pathology of lung tissue.
Process comprising **extraction** in a **closed** system with perfusion of
the lung tissue, binding up the vessels, alternately compressing and
exhausting the air, collecting and drying the perfusing liquid is
improved by binding up the broncho-**vascular** bunch, washing the
cardia-pulmonary preparation with a physiological soln. through the
lower part of **vena cava** and squeezing **aorta** . By this method, a
preparation free of contamination with blood is obtained.|
DE- <TITLE TERMS> EXTRACT; SURFACTANT; PART|
DC- B04; P34|
IC- <ADDITIONAL> A61L-010/00|
MC- <CPI> B04-B04H; B11-C|
FS- CPI; EngPI||
?

?show files;ds

File 351:DERWENT WPI 1963-1999/UD=9923;UP=9923;UM=9923

(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd

File 344:Chinese Patents ABS Apr 1985-1999/Jun

(c) 1999 European Patent Office

File 347:JAPIO Oct 1976-1999/Feb.(UPDATED 990603)

(c) 1999 JPO & JAPIO

Set	Items	Description
S1	772092	OCCCLUSION? ? OR BLOCKAGE? ? OR CLOSURE? ? OR OCCLUDED OR - CLOSED OR BLOCKED OR CLOT? OR AIR()BUBBLE? ? OR EMBOLISM? ? OR THROMBO()EMBOLISM? ? OR THROMBOEMBOLISM? ? OR THROMBOSIS OR - THROMBUS OR OBSTRUCT?
S2	775996	S1 OR OCCLUSION? ?
S3	51553	BLOOD(2N)VESSEL? ? OR ARTERY OR ARTERIES OR CAPILLAR? OR V- EIN OR AORTA OR VENA()CAVA OR ARTERIA OR VENA OR ARTEROSCLER- OSIS
S4	1213270	PRESSURE? ? OR PRESSURI?ED OR PSI OR POUNDS()PER()SQUARE()- INCH
S5	1221271	CATHETER? ? OR TUBE? ? OR CANNULA? ? OR PIPE? ? OR SIPHON? OR SYPHON? OR VENTURI
S6	793	S2 AND S3 AND S4 AND S5
S7	185	S2(10N)S3(10N)S4(10N)S5
S8	7492	S2(2N)(REMOV? OR ASPIRAT? OR TAKE?()AWAY OR EXCIS? OR SUCK- ()OUT)
S9	11	S3(S)S4(S)S5(S)S8
S10	16	S3(S)S4(S)S8
S11	71	S3(S)S5(S)S8
S12	16	S9:S10
S13	67	S11 AND IC=(A61B OR A61H OR A61M)

?t12/4/all

12/4/1 (Item 1 from file: 351)

DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI

(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

IM- *Image available*

AA- 99-223214/199919|

XR- <XRAM> C99-065186|

TI- **Air bubble** detection and **removal** system for **removing air**
bubbles formed in aqueous solution or water - has flow path changeover
valves for **pressure** deaeration, decompression valve and **capillary**
tube for decompression aeration and on-line deaerator using deaeration
film|

PA- JGC CORP (JAGA); UCHU KAIHATSU JIGYODAN (UCHU-N); ZH UCHU KANKYO RIYO
SUISHIN CENT (UCHU-N)|

NC- 001|

NP- 001|

PN- JP 11057308 A 19990302 JP 97222409 A 19970819 B01D-019/02 199919 B
|

AN- <LOCAL> JP 97222409 A 19970819|

AN- <PR> JP 97222409 A 19970819|

LA- JP 11057308(7)|

AB- <BASIC> JP 11057308 A

NOVELTY - Switching valves (V1-V3) changes flow path from high
pressure pump to pressurise liquid for pressure deaeration when
detector (D) detects air bubbles. A capillary tube and decompression
valve (V5) decompresses deaeration of bubbles. An on-line deaerator
(DG) is provided for deaeration using deaeration film for bubbles
detected after decompression deaeration. DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A
controller is provided for controlling the flow path changeover valves
and the decompression valve of the dissolver.

USE - For deaeration of air bubbles in aqueous solutions or water
under micro gravity such as experiments in space.

ADVANTAGE - Enables automation as controller is provided for flow
path changeover valves. Enables reliable deaeration as combined
deaeration system is used. Improves success rate of experiments as
reliable deaeration of bubbles is carried out. DESCRIPTION OF

DRAWING(S) - The figure shows schematic outline of air bubble detection and removal system. (V1- V3) Switching valves; (V5) Decompression valve.

Dwg.1/3|

DE- <TITLE TERMS> AIR; BUBBLE; DETECT; REMOVE; SYSTEM; REMOVE; AIR; BUBBLE; FORMING; AQUEOUS; SOLUTION; WATER; FLOW; PATH; CHANGEOVER; VALVE; PRESSURE; DEAERATE; DECOMPRESS; VALVE; CAPILLARY; TUBE; DECOMPRESS; AERATE; LINE; DEAERATE; DEAERATE; FILM|

DC- D15; J01|

IC- <MAIN> B01D-019/02|

IC- <ADDITIONAL> B01D-019/00; B01D-061/00; B01D-071/70|

MC- <CPI> D04-A01K; J01-D02|

FS- CPI||

12/4/2 (Item 2 from file: 351)

DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI

(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

IM- *Image available*

AA- 98-495477/199842|

DX- <RELATED> 98-018243; 98-018245; 98-018246; 98-495478; 98-495558; 98-495561|

XR- <XRPX> N98-387039|

TI- Intravascular aspiration system - has kit with selection of catheters used to create space in the area of an occlusion, treat the occlusion and remove any debris released and aspirate the blood vessel|

PA- PERCUSURGE INC (PERC-N)|

AU- <INVENTORS> MUNI K P; ZADNO-AZIZI G|

NC- 080|

NP- 002|

PN- WO 9838929 A1 19980911 WO 98US4366 A 19980306 A61B-017/22 199842 B

PN- AU 9866883 A 19980922 AU 9866883 A 19980306 A61B-017/22 199908|

AN- <LOCAL> WO 98US4366 A 19980306; AU 9866883 A 19980306|

AN- <PR> US 97813807 A 19970306|

FD- WO 9838929 A1

<DS> (National): AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GM GW HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW

<DS> (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW

FD- AU 9866883 A Based on

WO 9838929|

LA- WO 9838929(E<PG> 26)|

DS- <NATIONAL> AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GM GW HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW|

DS- <REGIONAL> AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; EA; ES; FI; FR; GB; GH; GM; GR; IE; IT; KE; LS; LU; MC; MW; NL; OA; PT; SD; SE; SZ; UG; ZW|

AB- <BASIC> WO 9838929 A

The kit containing catheters used in the treatment of stenosis or an occlusion(56) in a blood vessel(5) comprises one or more catheters used in combination. One catheter has an occlusive head(52) to create working space in the area surrounding the occlusion, a therapy catheter is used to treat the occlusion and a third tubular(60) catheter is used for removal of debris(58) and to aspirate the blood vessel.

Each **catheter** is capable of independent manipulation within the **blood vessel** during treatment. The **catheter** fitted with the occlusive head has a long tubular body, an inflatable balloon mounted at the far end and coil mounted on a core wire and joined to the far end of the tubular body. The **catheter** kit is suitable for the **removal of occlusions** from saphenous **vein** grafts, the coronary and carotid **arteries**, **arteries** above the aortic arch and vessels of similar size and **pressure**.

USE - Cardiac surgery, treatment of stenosis or an occlusion, aspirating emboli, thrombi and other types of particles from the human arterial or venous system, suitable for the removal of occlusions from

saphenous **vein** grafts, the coronary and carotid **arteries** , **arteries** above the aortic arch and vessels of similar size and **pressure** , treats blocked veins and **arteries** , increases blood flow, reduced risk of eventual cardiac failure.

Dwg.9/11|

DE- <TITLE TERMS> INTRAVASCULAR; ASPIRATE; SYSTEM; KIT; SELECT; CATHETER; SPACE; AREA; OCCLUDE; TREAT; OCCLUDE; REMOVE; DEBRIS; RELEASE; ASPIRATE ; BLOOD; VESSEL|
DC- P31; P34|
IC- <MAIN> A61B-017/22|
IC- <ADDITIONAL> A61M-025/00|
FS- EngPI||

12/4/3 (Item 3 from file: 351)

DIALOG(R) File 351:DERWENT WPI

(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

IM- *Image available*

AA- 96-517756/199651|

XR- <XRAM> C96-162471|

XR- <XRPX> N96-436374|

TI- Soft tissue fixing device for bone for blood vessel occlusion surgery - comprises biodegradable plastic brush with bristles deflecting on insertion in hole with loop, cloth or fixing for tendon, for min. effort|

PA- LEVEEN E G (LEVE-I); LEVEEN H H (LEVE-I); LEVEEN R F (LEVE-I)|

AU- <INVENTORS> LEVEEN E G; LEVEEN H H; LEVEEN R F|

NC- 001|

NP- 001|

PN- US 5573547 A 19961112 US 93138689 A 19931019 A61B-017/00 199651 B
|

AN- <LOCAL> US 93138689 A 19931019|

AN- <PR> US 93138689 A 19931019|

LA- US 5573547(12)|

AB- <BASIC> US 5573547 A

Device (10) for fixing a tissue to a bone (13), comprises:

(i) a brush (10) with stem with elongated bristles (14) attached spaced apart and crosswise to a portion of the stem, the average distance over opposing bristles defining the brush diameter;

(ii) means allowing for resilient angular deflection of at least the ends of bristles enabling insertion of the brush into a smaller dia. hole, the bristles deflected in the opposite direction from insertion; and

(iii) a cloth (16) fastened to and extending from an end (15) of the brush with a widened portion for overlapping and joining to the tissue.

Also claimed are:

(a) a device for fixing tissue to bone comprising a cutting point on brush for forming the hole by boring;

(b) a device for fixing tissue to a bone comprising means for attaching tissue directly to brush;

(c) a device for fixing tissue to a bone comprising bristles of which at least a portion are resilient, and having concave surfaces at free ends;

(d) a device for insertion into a vessel for bidirectional fluid flow for occlusion;

(e) a device for fixing tissue to a bone comprising a brush formed from wires, tapered to sharpened ends and rigid enough at one end to pierce tissue;

(f) a device for fixing tissue to a bone comprising a brush which tapers to end which is inserted in bone;

(g) a method of fixation for use in a body of an animal, or human, to fixate a tissue to a bone;

(h) a method of fixing tissue to a bone in a body of an animal, or human comprising joining tissue to overlapping widened portion of cloth strip;

(i) a method of fixing a tissue to a bone in a body of an animal or

human comprising fixing tissue to cloth strip;

(j) a method for fixing a tissue to a bone comprising inserting the brush to deflect bristles and attaching the tissue to the brush;

(k) a method for fixing a tissue to a bone comprising fixing the tissue to a loop on the end of the brush;

(l) a method for fixing a tissue to a bone comprising deflecting the bristles from 30deg. - 60deg.;

(m) a method for fixing tissue to a bone comprising permitting angular deflection of brushes with concave ends;

(n) a method for packaging a device for insertion into a vessel for bidirectional fluid flow for occlusion comprising using a brush with bristle diameter greater than stem diameter; and

(o) a method for fixing a tissue to a bone comprising inserting the brush to bend the bristles.

USE - Attachment of soft tissues to bone (claimed) during surgery, and for occluding blood vessels, and straining blood flow.

ADVANTAGE - Minimal effort is required to fix tissue to bone.

Pressure points on bone are minimised. Devices are completely biodegradable, eliminating the need for future **removal**. **Occlusion** of varied size **blood vessels** is achieved with reduced risk of embolisation.

Dwg.1/6|

DE- <TITLE TERMS> SOFT; TISSUE; FIX; DEVICE; BONE; BLOOD; VESSEL; OCCLUDE; SURGICAL; COMPRISE; BIODEGRADABLE; PLASTIC; BRUSH; BRISTLE; DEFLECT; INSERT; HOLE; LOOP; CLOTH; FIX; TENDON; MINIMUM; EFFORT|

DC- A96; D22; P31|

IC- <MAIN> A61B-017/00|

MC- <CPI> A12-V02; D09-C01B; D09-C01D|

FS- CPI; EngPI||

12/4/4 (Item 4 from file: 351)

DIALOG(R) File 351:DERWENT WPI

(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

IM- *Image available*

AA- 95-073186/199510|

XR- <XRPX> N95-057981|

TI- **Catheter** for **removing clots** from patient's **blood vessels** - has inner high **pressure** lumen inside low **pressure** lumen produced by extrusion mechanism|

PA- CORDIS EUROPA NV (CRDC); CORDIS CORP (CRDC)|

AU- <INVENTORS> BOUDEWIJN A C; NOPPERT T|

NC- 015|

NP- 003|

PN- NL 9301181 A 19950201 NL 931181 A 19930705 A61M-025/16 199510 B

PN- EP 637453 A1 19950208 EP 94201655 A 19940609 A61M-025/00 199510

PN- US 5713851 A 19980203 US 94269001 A 19940630 A61B-017/22 199812

<AN> US 95574584 A 19951214|

AN- <LOCAL> NL 931181 A 19930705; EP 94201655 A 19940609; US 94269001 A 19940630; US 95574584 A 19951214|

AN- <PR> NL 931181 A 19930705|

CT- DE 3239032; FR 2530958; US 4100246|

FD- EP 637453 A1

<DS> (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB IE IT LI NL PT SE

FD- US 5713851 A Cont of US 94269001|

LA- NL 9301181(11); EP 637453(E<PG> 7); US 5713851(7)|

DS- <REGIONAL> AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FR; GB; IE; IT; LI; NL; PT; SE|

AB- <BASIC> NL 9301181 A

The catheter (1) has an inner thin walled tube or lumen (5), inside a hollow base tube (2). The inner lumen delivers liquid under pressure to the distal end (3) of the catheter, where it dislodges particles of the clot from the blood vessel wall. The loosened particles are sucked into the outer low pressure lumen (6) via an opening (4) near the distal end.

The catheter is produced by extruding the outer body (2) around the preformed inner tube (5). As the body is extruded, the inner tube is drawn off a supply reel at the rear of the extrusion mechanism.

USE - In surgical operations to relieve cardiovascular thrombosis.
Simple manufacturing method to produce a reliable product.

Dwg.1/7|

AB- <US> US 5713851 A

The catheter (1) has an inner thin walled tube or lumen (5), inside a hollow base tube (2). The inner lumen delivers liquid under pressure to the distal end (3) of the catheter, where it dislodges particles of the clot from the blood vessel wall. The loosened particles are sucked into the outer low pressure lumen (6) via an opening (4) near the distal end.

The catheter is produced by extruding the outer body (2) around the preformed inner tube (5). As the body is extruded, the inner tube is drawn off a supply reel at the rear of the extrusion mechanism.

USE - In surgical operations to relieve cardiovascular thrombosis.
Simple manufacturing method to produce a reliable product.

Dwg.8/8|

DE- <TITLE TERMS> CATHETER; REMOVE; CLOT; PATIENT; BLOOD; VESSEL; INNER;
HIGH; PRESSURE; LUMEN; LOW; PRESSURE; LUMEN; PRODUCE; EXTRUDE;
MECHANISM|

DE- <ADDITIONAL WORDS> HYDROTHROMBECTOMY|

DC- P31; P34|

IC- <MAIN> A61B-017/22; A61M-025/00; A61M-025/16|

FS- EngPI||

12/4/5 (Item 5 from file: 351)

DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI

(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

IM- *Image available*

AA- 95-005660/199501|

XR- <XRPX> N95-004739|

TI- Catheter for removal of atherosclerosis from blood vessel walls -
include body having ridged tip and flexible segment remote front tip,
with cutter disposed in circumferential gap between tip and flexible
segment|

PA- RYAN W J (RYAN-I)|

AU- <INVENTORS> RYAN W J|

NC- 001|

NP- 001|

PN- US 5366463 A 19941122 US 90518017 A 19900502 A61B-017/32 199501 B

<AN> US 92896736 A 19920609

<AN> US 9327221 A 19930305|

AN- <LOCAL> US 90518017 A 19900502; US 92896736 A 19920609; US 9327221 A
19930305|

AN- <PR> US 9327221 A 19930305; US 90518017 A 19900502; US 92896736 A
19920609|

FD- US 5366463 A Cont of US 90518017

CIP of US 92896736|

LA- US 5366463(12)|

AB- <BASIC> US 5366463 A

The catheter comprises a hollow catheter body mounted on a guide wire. The guide wire and catheter body is insertable into a vessel from which atherosclerosis is to be removed. The body comprises a ridged tip and a flexible segment remote from the tip. The flexible segment being attached to the tip such that a circumferential gap is provided in the body between the tip and the flexible segment.

There is a cutting member operatively disposed in the circumferential gap such that manipulation of the body may cause the cutting member to remove atherosclerosis from the interior of the vessel and to direct the removed atherosclerosis to the hollow catheter body for disposal the guide wire extends through the tip and the segment, and the segment is attached to the tip by integral brace the cutting member is being mounted to the tip by the internal brace.

USE/ADVANTAGE - An atherectomy catheter for the removal of atherosclerosis, thrombosis, cholesterol deposits, fatty nodules, and other such sclerotic material from within the blood vessels of a patient. Has no moving parts, and the undesirable material is shaved

from the entire inside diameter of the vessel and captured and removed by the application of negative **pressure** as the **catheter** is withdrawn along a longitudinal segment of the vessel.

Dwg.1/6|

DE- <TITLE TERMS> CATHETER; REMOVE; ATHEROSCLEROSIS; BLOOD; VESSEL; WALL; BODY; RIDGE; TIP; FLEXIBLE; SEGMENT; REMOTE; FRONT; TIP; CUT; DISPOSABLE; CIRCUMFERENCE; GAP; TIP; FLEXIBLE; SEGMENT|

DC- P31|

IC- <MAIN> A61B-017/32|

FS- EngPI||

12/4/6 (Item 6 from file: 351)

DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI

(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

IM- *Image available*

AA- 93-098850/199312|

XR- <XRAM> C93-043870|

TI- General purpose hydraulic filter - body with cover has filter element making liq.-filtrate spaces, lengthwise grooves are used to send filtrate to removal pipe|

PA- SAMAR AVIAT INST (SAMA-R)|

AU- <INVENTORS> GIMADIEV A G; KRYUCHKOV A N; SHAKHMATOV E V|

NC- 001|

NP- 001|

PN- SU 1725964 A1 19920415 SU 4806232 A 19900326 B01D-027/08 199312 B
|

AN- <LOCAL> SU 4806232 A 19900326|

AN- <PR> SU 4806232 A 19900326|

LA- SU 1725964(3)|

AB- <BASIC> SU 1725964 A

Body (1) has cover (2), filter element (3) forming spaces (4, 5) for original liquid and filtrate, feeding/removal pipes (6, 7), and support framework for filter-element. Also included are capillary tube (8), throttle valve (9) and, bush (10) with screw-channel (11) in original liquid space (4) around filter-element, exit connecting with space (4), inlet with feed-pipe and, via valve (9), with space (4). Support framework is hollow container (14) with cylindrical channel (15) in wall and lengthwise grooves (16) on outer surface. Filtrate-space (5) is formed by inner surface of element (3) and grooves (16). Inner space of (14) is linked via capillary tube (8) to space (5).

Liquid entering filter via **pipe** (6) falls into screw channel (11) having small hydraulic resistance for constant composite flow, allowing almost all liquid to go along channel (11), and very small part via throttle-valve (9) into space (4). Filtered liquid enters space (5), moves along grooves (16) into removal **pipe** (7). Screw channel (11) presents considerable inertial resistance w.r.t. variable composite liquid-flow, giving rise to dynamic **pressure** difference, to push liquid via valve (9). **Capillary tube** (8) **removes air - bubbles** from space inside container (14).

USE/ADVANTAGE - In machinery building, as hydraulic system for different applications. Gives effective damping of liq. oscillations.
Bul. 14/15.4.92

Dwg.1/2|

DE- <TITLE TERMS> GENERAL; PURPOSE; HYDRAULIC; FILTER; BODY; COVER; FILTER; ELEMENT; LIQUID; FILTER; SPACE; LENGTHWISE; GROOVE; SEND; FILTER; REMOVE; PIPE|

DC- J01|

IC- <MAIN> B01D-027/08|

MC- <CPI> J01-F02B|

FS- CPI||

12/4/7 (Item 7 from file: 351)

DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI

(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

AA- 91-194049/199127|
 XR- <XRPX> N91-148553|
 TI- Method of removal of blood clots - uses catheter into which saline solution is pumped at pressure|
 PA- RUPPRECHT H (RUPP-I)|
 AU- <INVENTORS> RUPPRECHT H J|
 NC- 001|
 NP- 001|
 PN- DE 3941949 A 19910627 DE 3941949 A 19891220 199127 B
 |
 AN- <LOCAL> DE 3941949 A 19891220|
 AN- <PR> DE 3941949 A 19891220|
 AB- <BASIC> DE 3941949 A
 The method is for **removing** a blood **clot** or embolism by using a **catheter**. The **catheter** is inserted into the affected **blood vessel** and then filled with a saline solution. The saline solution is pumped under **pressure** into the **catheter** which has a nozzle at its distal end.
 The nozzle has holes arranged in the form of a spiral so that the saline solution is sprayed onto the clot. The catheter may be fitted with a guide wire which can be moved in the longitudinal direction.
 USE - Removal of blood clots. (2pp Dwg.No.0/0|
 DE- <TITLE TERMS> METHOD; REMOVE; BLOOD; CLOT; CATHETER; SALINE; SOLUTION; PUMP; PRESSURE|
 DC- P31; P34|
 IC- <ADDITIONAL> A61B-017/22; A61M-025/00|
 FS- EngPI||

12/4/8 (Item 8 from file: 351)

DIALOG(R) File 351:DERWENT WPI
 (c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

AA- 87-229546/198733|
 XR- <XRPX> N87-171836|
 TI- Hydraulic device eliminating organic deposits obstructing human ducts - has nozzle diameter and liquid pressure giving high jet speeds|
 PA- NERACHER A (NERA-I)|
 AU- <INVENTORS> NERACHER A|
 NC- 015|
 NP- 008|
 PN- EP 232678 A 19870819 EP 86810616 A 19861231 198733 B
 PN- CH 667996 A 19881130 198850
 PN- CH 670947 A 19890731 198934
 PN- EP 232678 B 19910403 199114
 PN- CA 1281968 C 19910326 199117
 PN- DE 3678557 G 19910508 199120
 PN- ES 2022148 B 19911201 199202
 PN- US 5135482 A 19920804 US 86947619 A 19861230 A61B-017/22 199234
 <AN> US 88165374 A 19880229
 <AN> US 89363620 A 19890608|
 AN- <LOCAL> EP 86810616 A 19861231; US 86947619 A 19861230; US 88165374 A 19880229; US 89363620 A 19890608|
 AN- <PR> CH 863466 A 19860830; CH 8655 A 19860113; CH 8555 A 19851231|
 CT- A3...8747; CH 587044; DE 3337258; DE 3421390; EP 147192; No-SR.Pub; US 2688968; US 2982582; US 4331422|
 FD- EP 232678 A
 <DS> (Regional): AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE
 FD- EP 232678 B
 <DS> (Regional): AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE
 FD- US 5135482 A Cont of US 86947619
 Cont of US 88165374|
 LA- EP 232678(F<PG> 13); US 5135482(12)|
 DS- <REGIONAL> AT; BE; CH; DE; ES; FR; GB; GR; IT; LI; LU; NL; SE|
 AB- <BASIC> EP 232678 A
 The device uses a jet of liquid to clear the duct e.g. arteries. It comprises a catheter comprising a flexible pipe introduced into the

obstructed duct. a flexible metal conduit extends in the pipe and one pipe end has a nozzle induced to the deposit zone. It is connected at its other end to a pressurised liq. source.

The nozzle orifice has a diameter of between 20 and 70 micron and the liq. pressure in the jet is at least 60 MPa. The jet penetrates into the organic liquid contained in the duct (A) at a speed of at least 300m/s.

ADVANTAGE - Only a fine incision is needed in the human duct.
2/15|

AB- <EP> EP 232678 B

The device uses a jet of liquid to clear the duct e.g. arteries. It comprises a catheter comprising a flexible pipe introduced into the obstructed duct. a flexible metal conduit extends in the pipe and one pipe end has a nozzle induced to the deposit zone. It is connected at its other end to a pressurised liq. source.

The nozzle orifice has a diameter of between 20 and 70 micron and the liq. pressure in the jet is at least 60 MPa. The jet penetrates into the organic liquid contained in the duct (A) at a speed of at least 300m/s.

ADVANTAGE - Only a fine incision is needed in the human duct. (13pp
Dwg.No 2/15)|

AB- <US> US 5135482 A

The device uses a supersonic microjet liquid flow for canalizing the organic deposit **obstruction** to be **removed**. The device has a bendable **tube** insertable into a **blood vessel** in which an obstruction is to be removed. Within the **tube** extends a **pressure** resistant duct having an outlet or nozzle orifice developed in it by a liquid under **pressure** provided from a pump.

A small collapsible balloon, when inflated, centres the outlet and isolates a volume within the blood vessel upstream of the outlet for containing the microjet fluid and matter from the obstruction eroded and abraded from the deposit during canalising. The volume is evacuated by a suction on the tube taken by a pump and the small balloon is inflated through the bendable tube with which it communicates.

USE - A device for removal of organic deposit obstructions in blood vessels|

DE- <TITLE TERMS> HYDRAULIC; DEVICE; ELIMINATE; ORGANIC; DEPOSIT; OBSTRUCT;
HUMAN; DUCT; NOZZLE; DIAMETER; LIQUID; PRESSURE; HIGH; JET; SPEED|

DC- P31; P34|

IC- <MAIN> A61B-017/22|

IC- <ADDITIONAL> A61M-025/00|

FS- EngPI||

12/4/9 (Item 9 from file: 351)

DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI

(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

AA- 87-130292/198719|

XR- <XRPX> N87-097447|

TI- Surgical appliance for treating thrombosis - consists of sleeve divided into compartments which are pressurised in sequence|

PA- FA BOSL A (BOSL-N)|

AU- <INVENTORS> BOSL J|

NC- 001|

NP- 001|

PN- DE 3633937 A 19870507 DE 3633937 A 19861004 198719 B
|

AN- <LOCAL> DE 3633937 A 19861004|

AN- <PR> DE 85U30876 U 19851031|

LA- DE 3633937(5)|

AB- <BASIC> DE 3633937 A

An appliance for **removing** a **thrombosis** from a patient's leg consists of a sleeve (2) made of elastic material and divided into a number of toroidal compartments. The compartments are interconnected by a small passageway in the vertical seam of the sleeve. The sleeve is placed around the patient's leg and the compartments are inflated in sequence from the ankle towards the knee. The **pressure** exerted on the

leg drives the thrombosis upwards to a previously made opening in the
vein in the upper part of the leg.

USE - Treatment of thrombosis.

2/5|

DE- <TITLE TERMS> SURGICAL; APPLIANCE; TREAT; THROMBOSIS; CONSIST; SLEEVE;
DIVIDE; COMPARTMENT; PRESSURISED; SEQUENCE|

DC- P33|

IC- <ADDITIONAL> A61H-009/00|

FS- EngPI||

12/4/10 (Item 10 from file: 351)

DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI

(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

AA- 86-082939/198613|

XR- <XRPX> N86-060624|

TI- **Thrombus removing** appts. from **blood vessels** - has **catheter**
with suction and **pressure** duct, with latter opening in suction duct
nozzle|

PA- VELTRUP E M (VELT-I)|

AU- <INVENTORS> VELTRUP E|

NC- 012|

NP- 004|

PN- EP 175096 A 19860326 EP 85109361 A 19850725 198613 B

PN- US 4690672 A 19870901 US 86921872 A 19861021 198737

PN- EP 175096 B 19881207 198849

PN- DE 3566612 G 19890112 198904|

AN- <LOCAL> EP 85109361 A 19850725; US 86921872 A 19861021|

AN- <PR> DE 84U26270 U 19840906|

CT- DE 2230283; DE 2447513; DE 3029042; US 3542031|

FD- EP 175096 A

<DS> (Regional): AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE

FD- EP 175096 B

<DS> (Regional): AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE|

LA- EP 175096(G<PG> 12); EP 175096(G)|

DS- <REGIONAL> AT; BE; CH; DE; FR; GB; IT; LI; LU; NL; SE|

AB- <BASIC> EP 175096 B

Thrombi or deposits or kidney and bladder concretions are removed
by an appts. with a catheter (1) which has a suction duct (2) and a
pressure duct (3). The pressure duct terminates in a nozzle (15) which
is directed into the suction duct.

The catheter is inserted into the blood vessel, or other organ,
until the end is close to the thrombus etc. The latter is extracted
into the suction duct. A pressure medium is then applied to the
pressure duct to prevent blocking of the suction duct.

ADVANTAGE - Complete removal of depositions and concretions. (12pp
Dwg.No.2/3)|

AB- <EP> EP 175096 B

Apparatus for the removal of solid bodies or deposits from body
vessels, comprising a catheter (1) having a suction duct (2) and a
pressure duct (3), which opens out, in the region of the opening (13)
of the suction duct (2), into a nozzle (15) which is directed into the
suction duct (2) and essentially parallel to the axis of the suction
duct (2), characterised in that the pressure duct (3) is extended at
the free end of the catheter (1) over the opening (13) of the suction
duct (2) by a tongue (14) having the nozzle (15), in that the nozzle
(15) is arranged in front of the opening (13) of the suction duct (2)
and in that both ducts (2,3) are connected to one another by
nozzle-like openings (17) which are arranged such that the jets
emerging from the pressure duct into the suction duct assist transport
in the suction duct (2). (5pp)|

AB- <US> US 4690672 A

A catheter is open at an end adapted to be fed into a passage of a
human body and connected to a suction source in communication with a
suction passage of this catheter. The catheter is provided with a
pressure passage as well which is connected to a fluid-pressure source
and which terminates in a nozzle at the end of the catheter. The nozzle

is oriented to direct a jet into the mouth of the suction passage.

For the removal of a blood thrombus, for example, the catheter may be inserted through a vein or other vasculature passage to the site at which the thrombus is located. By manipulation of the catheter, the thrombus can be brought into juxtaposition with the mouth of the suction and, at least in part, between this nozzle and the mouth of the suction passage. (5pp)n|

DE- <TITLE TERMS> THROMBUS; REMOVE; APPARATUS; BLOOD; VESSEL; CATHETER;
SUCTION; PRESSURE; DUCT; LATTER; OPEN; SUCTION; DUCT; NOZZLE|

DC- P31; P34|

IC- <ADDITIONAL> A61B-017/22; A61M-001/00; A61M-003/00|

FS- EngPI||

12/4/11 (Item 11 from file: 351)

DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI

(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

AA- 85-115086/198519|

XR- <XRPX> N85-086369|

TI- Ileofofemoral venous thrombosis therapy - by placing limb in
pneumo-sleeve connected to electropneumatic system for sectional
pressurisation|

PA- KIEV CLINICAL SURGE (KICL-R)|

AU- <INVENTORS> MIKHNO V M; SAVENKO A G; SUKHAREV I I|

NC- 001|

NP- 001|

PN- SU 1119681 A 19841023 SU 3430621 A 19820427 198519 B
|

AN- <LOCAL> SU 3430621 A 19820427|

AN- <PR> SU 3430621 A 19820427|

LA- SU 1119681(3)|

AB- <BASIC> SU 1119681 A

Main **vein** thrombosis therapy by surgical intervention to create a venotomic hole and **remove** the **thrombus**, is performed by placing the affected limb in a pneumo-sleeve (1) connected to an electropneumatic system (3). For 8-10 seconds each section is **pressurised**, the press. increasing by 10-15 mmHg section by section as from the foot. The press. in the first section is 70-100 mm Hg greater than initial venous **pressure**.

After constricting the common femoral vein above the thrombus, the venotomic hole is may be a 1-2cm incision below the constriction. The press. is measured in the deep veins below the thrombus. The first-section press. is set by the press. regulators (4) and setters (5). The switch to the following sections is timed by a time mark sensor (11).

USE/ADVANTAGE - In the context of surgical management of ileofofemoral venous thrombosis, provision is made to prevent traumatism and complications. No foreign body is introduced into the venous main to force the thrombus towards the venotomic hole Bul. 39/23.10.84. (3pp Dwg.No.1/1|

DE- <TITLE TERMS> VEIN; THROMBOSIS; THERAPEUTIC; PLACE; LIMB; PNEUMO;
SLEEVE; CONNECT; ELECTROPNEUMATIC; SYSTEM; SECTION; PRESSURISED|

DC- P31; S05|

IC- <ADDITIONAL> A61B-017/00|

MC- <EPI> S05-A09; S05-B|

FS- EPI; EngPI||

12/4/12 (Item 12 from file: 351)

DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI

(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

AA- 81-K6746D/198141|

TI- Cutting annulus for removal of arterial occlusion - comprises annular knife with overlapping sidewalls permitting radial compression and central wire carrier to permit movement of knife|

PA- FOGARTY T J (FOGA-I)|

AU- <INVENTORS> CHIN A K|
 NC- 001|
 NP- 001|
 PN- US 4290427 A 19810922 198141 B
 |
 AN- <PR> US 7997206 A 19791126; US 81273920 A 19810615|
 LA- US 4290427(5)|
 AB- <BASIC> US 4290427 A
 The endarterectomy instrument comprises an annular knife having a cutting edge at one end. The knife is split longitudinally and has overlapped end portions to enable the knife to be compressible radially for insertion within an artery. The knife applies a constant outwardly directed **pressure** against the artery as an arteriosclerotic **occlusion** is being **excised** .
 A wire carrier is attached so the knife may be moved along an occluded artery to excise the occlusion. The cutting edge is located at the end of the knife from which the wire carrier extends.
 1|
 DE- <TITLE TERMS> CUT; ANNULAR; REMOVE; ARTERY; OCCLUDE; COMPRISE; ANNULAR; KNIFE; OVERLAP; SIDEWALL; PERMIT; RADIAL; COMPRESS; CENTRAL; WIRE; CARRY; PERMIT; MOVEMENT; KNIFE|
 DE- <ADDITIONAL WORDS> ARTERY; SCLEROSIS|
 DC- P31|
 IC- <ADDITIONAL> A61B-017/32|
 FS- EngPI||

12/4/13 (Item 13 from file: 351)

DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI
 (c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

AA- 73-10381U/197308|
 TI- Fibrous material impregnation - hydrodynamic cavitation field improves accelerates impregnation process|
 PA- CELLULOSE-PAPER IND RES I (CEL -N)|
 NC- 001|
 NP- 001|
 PN- SU 339612 A 197308 B
 |
 AN- <PR> SU 1601795 A 19701218|
 AB- <BASIC> SU 339612 A
 The impregnation is carried out by mixing the fibres with solution of chemical reagents, the cavitation bubbles causing opening of the fibres and the **removal** of **air** **bubbles** from the **capillaries** . This results in the break up of the outside surface in the fibres and ensures fast and complete impregnation. The mixture is held in a reactor at a **pressure** of 40 m water column and with a flow of over 14 m/sec.|
 DE- <TITLE TERMS> FIBRE; MATERIAL; IMPREGNATE; HYDRODYNAMIC; CAVITATE; FIELD; IMPROVE; ACCELERATE; IMPREGNATE; PROCESS|
 DC- F06|
 IC- <ADDITIONAL> D21D-003/00|
 MC- <CPI> F05-A03|
 FS- CPI||

12/4/14 (Item 1 from file: 347)

FN- DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO|
 CZ- (c) 1999 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.|
 TI- CATHETER FOR REMOVING PORRIDGE-LIKE THROMBUS
 PN- 08-038611 -JP 8038611 A-
 PD- February 13, 1996 (19960213)
 AU- SOEJIMA HIDEHISA
 PA- NISSHO CORP [470126] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
 AN- 06-197371 -JP 94197371-
 AD- July 29, 1994 (19940729)
 IC- -6- A61M-025/00; A61B-017/00
 CL- 28.2 (SANITATION -- Medical)

AB- PURPOSE: To make it possible to remove the porridge-like thrombus in a blood vessel without losing much blood by providing the above catheter with a first catheter which is closed at the front end has a first balloon and a second catheter which has a second balloon disposed at the outside wall of the vessel parted from the position of the first balloon and is movable forward and backward.

CONSTITUTION: The front end 4 of the **catheter** is introduced into the **blood vessel** from the downstream side in the **blood vessel** in the state of shrinking the first and second balloons 2, 3 and the second balloon 3 is arranged in the thrombus position in the case of removing of the porridge-like thrombus. **Pressurized** fluid is then introduced from a first inflow port 10 of the first **catheter** 7 communicated with the first balloon 2 extending from the rear end of the **catheter** to expand the first balloon 2 and to shut off the blood. The **pressurized** fluid is thereafter introduced from a second **pressurized** fluid introducing **pipe** 6 communicated with the second balloon 3 into the second balloon 3 to expand this balloon and to move the second **catheter** 8 backward, by which the second balloon 3 is slid on the inside wall of the **blood vessel** and the porridge-like **thrombus** is **removed** .

12/4/15 (Item 2 from file: 347)

FN- DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO|

CZ- (c) 1999 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv. |

TI- LASER PROBE

PN- 04-221546 -JP 4221546 A-

PD- August 12, 1992 (19920812)

AU- MASUBUCHI RYOJI; YOSHIMOTO YOUSUKE; HATORI TSURUO; MATSUNO KIYOTAKA;
HASEGAWA AKIRA; YOSHIHARA MASAYA; KURAMOTO SEIJI; NAKAMURA TAKEAKI;
HAGINO TADAO

PA- OLYMPUS OPTICAL CO LTD [000037] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP
(Japan)

AN- 02-406036 -JP 90406036-

AD- December 25, 1990 (19901225)

IC- -5- A61B-017/36; A61B-017/00; A61N-005/06

CL- 28.2 (SANITATION -- Medical)

KW- R002 (LASERS)

SO- Section: C, Section No. 1009, Vol. 16, No. 566, Pg. 123, December 08,
1992 (19921208)

AB- PURPOSE: To simply and rapidly remove a thrombus part and to perform an enlargement after removal thereof by providing a catheter having a balloon around the outer periphery of its front end part, and a laser guide having, at its front end, a blocking part for blocking the front end opening of the catheter.

CONSTITUTION: When a **thrombus** part is **removed** from a **blood vessel** with a use of laser probe, a **catheter tube** 1 is inserted into the vessel, and a laser guide 5 is inserted into the **tube** 1 so as to position the front end thereof at the front end opening of the **tube** 1. Then laser L is irradiated so as to **remove** the **thrombus** part. Next, the laser guide 5 is moved toward the front end part of the **tube** 1, and when a center hole in a front end member 3 is blocked by a blocking part 6 provided in the front end part of the laser guide 5, liquid fed into the **tube** 1 is pooled so as to inflate the balloon 4 provided around the outer periphery of the end part of the **tube** 4, by a fluid **pressure** . Accordingly, the thrombus part may be enlarged, and accordingly, the **removal** of the **thrombus** part and the enlargement thereof can be made by only one **catheter** .

12/4/16 (Item 3 from file: 347)

FN- DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO|

CZ- (c) 1999 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv. |

TI- WATER JET OPERATING APPARATUS

PN- 03-047247 -JP 3047247 A-

PD- February 28, 1991 (19910228)
AU- NISHISAKA TAKESHI
PA- NISHISAKA TAKESHI [000000] (An Individual), JP (Japan)
AN- 01-128030 -JP 89128030-
AD- May 22, 1989 (19890522)
IC- -5- A61B-017/32; A61B-017/32
CL- 28.2 (SANITATION -- Medical)
SO- Section: C, Section No. 831, Vol. 15, No. 189, Pg. 75, May 15, 1991
(19910515)
AB- PURPOSE: To obtain an inexpensive and ultrasmall constitution of a nozzle by constituting monolithically a pressure tube generating an injected jet flow at an apex part, a pump tube connected with a catheter, a tube connected therewith, an air trap and a bottle needle.

CONSTITUTION: A water jet operating apparatus 1 consists of a pump **tube** 4 connected with a **pressure tube** 3, a **tube** 5 connected with the pump **tube** 4, an air trap 6 connected with the **tube** 5 and a bottle needle 7 connected with the air trap 6 and these are monolithically constituted. It is possible thereby to perform cutting, incision, resection of internal organs, **removal** of an **occlusion** in a **blood vessel**, etc., by means of a simple method and when cutting system is nt desirable, it is possible to obtain such an advantage that washing a wound can be performed with a low **pressure** water flow.

?

?t13/3,k/all

13/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 351)
DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI
(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

012229871 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 99-035978/199904
XRPX Acc No: N99-027000

Bulbous line-activated catheter insert - is activated by line temporarily blocking vein or artery during procedure to remove blood vessel blockages, preventing thrombosis

Patent Assignee: SHERINE MED AG (SHER-N)

Inventor: REDHA F

Number of Countries: 082 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Main IPC	Week
DE 19723700	A1	19981210	DE 1023700	A	19970606	F16L-055/12	199904 B
WO 9855045	A1	19981210	WO 98EP3353	A	19980604	A61F-002/00	199904
AU 9886247	A	19981221	AU 9886247	A	19980604	A61F-002/00	199919

Priority Applications (No Type Date): DE 1023700 A 19970606

Filing Details:

Patent	Kind	Filing Notes	Application	Patent
WO 9855045	A1			

Designated States (National): AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU
CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GM GW HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR
LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM
TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW

AU 9886247 A Based on WO 9855045

Language, Pages: DE 19723700 (6); WO 9855045 (G)

Bulbous line-activated catheter insert...

...is activated by line temporarily blocking vein or artery during procedure to remove blood vessel blockages, preventing thrombosis

...Abstract (Basic): The catheter is inserted during a medical procedure to remove obstructions from the walls of especially human veins or arteries (12). The vein, artery or other passage is temporarily closed by expansion of a bulbous insert (16...

International Patent Class (Additional): A61B-017/12 ...

...A61M-025/00 ...

...A61M-031/00

13/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 351)
DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI
(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

012177857 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 98-594768/199850
Related WPI Acc No: 98-594771
XRAM Acc No: C98-178493
XRPX Acc No: N98-462763

Removing blood clot from blood vessel, particularly in brain, using light delivery catheter - with short tapered section connecting proximal and distal shafts and single lumen in distal shaft alignable with either lumen of proximal shaft containing guide-wire and light guide respectively

Patent Assignee: LATIS INC (LATI-N)

Inventor: GREGORY K W; PORTER C H; RYDELL M A; ZIEBOL R

Number of Countries: 081 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Main IPC	Week
WO 9848882	A1	19981105	WO 98US8836	A	19980430	A61M-025/00	199850 B
AU 9872745	A	19981124	AU 9872745	A	19980430	A61M-025/00	199914

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 97846426 A 19970430

Filing Details:

Patent	Kind	Filing Notes	Application	Patent
WO 9848882	A1			

Designated States (National): AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GM GW HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW

AU 9872745 A Based on WO 9848882

Language, Pages: WO 9848882 (E, 20)

Removing **blood** clot **from** blood vessel, **particularly in brain**,
using **light delivery** catheter -
...A61M-025/00

...Abstract (Basic): USE - **Removing** a blood **clot** from a **blood vessel**,
particularly in the brain, using a light delivery **catheter** (claimed

...

International Patent Class (Main): A61M-025/00

International Patent Class (Additional): A61M-031/00

13/3,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 351)

DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI

(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

012078650 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 98-495561/199842

Related WPI Acc No: 98-018243; 98-018245; 98-018246; 98-495477; 98-495478;
98-495558

XRAM Acc No: C98-149252

XRPX Acc No: N98-387080

Aspiration catheter **for** removing occlusions in **saphenous** vein
grafts - has **aspiration** port connected to **proximal** end of **main lumen** and
distal end tip made of **more flexible** material than rest of catheter
body

Patent Assignee: PERCUSURGE INC (PERC-N)

Inventor: BAGAOISAN C J; BLEAM J C; HA H V; KIM I J; LAM S; MUNI K P; PATEL
M R; ZADNO-AZIZI G

Number of Countries: 081 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Main IPC	Week
WO 9839047	A1	19980911	WO 98US4494	A	19980306	A61M-025/00	199842 B
US 5833644	A	19981110	US 96650464	A	19960520	A61M-031/00	199901
			US 97812875	A	19970306		
AU 9863477	A	19980922	AU 9863477	A	19980306	A61M-025/00	199908

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9826013 A 19980219; US 97812875 A
19970306; US 97813807 A 19970306; US 97813808 A 19970306; US 96650464 A
19960520

Filing Details:

Patent	Kind	Filing Notes	Application	Patent
WO 9839047	A1			

Designated States (National): AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GM GW HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW

US 5833644 A CIP of US 96650464

AU 9863477 A Based on WO 9839047

Language, Pages: WO 9839047 (E, 35)

Aspiration catheter **for** removing occlusions in **saphenous** vein
grafts...

...of main lumen and distal end tip made of more flexible material than rest of catheter body

...A61M-031/00

International Patent Class (Main): A61M-025/00 ...

...A61M-031/00

International Patent Class (Additional): A61M-025/10

13/3,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 351)

DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI

(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

012078567 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 98-495478/199842

Related WPI Acc No: 98-018243; 98-018245; 98-018246; 98-495477; 98-495558; 98-495561

XRAM Acc No: C98-149191

XRPX Acc No: N98-387040

Method of removing thrombus, embolism or other obstructions in carotid artery - using main and inner catheter that have occlusion device and therapy catheter for entering between to allow aspiration

Patent Assignee: PERCUSURGE INC (PERC-N)

Inventor: BAGAOISAN C J; MUNI K P; PATEL M; ZADNO-AZIZI G

Number of Countries: 080 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Main IPC	Week
WO 9838930	A1	19980911	WO 98US4417	A	19980306	A61B-017/22	199842 B
AU 9864501	A	19980922	AU 9864501	A	19980306	A61B-017/22	199908

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 97933816 A 19970919; US 97813808 A 19970306

Filing Details:

Patent	Kind	Filing Notes	Application	Patent
--------	------	--------------	-------------	--------

WO 9838930	A1			
------------	----	--	--	--

Designated States (National): AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GM GW HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW

AU 9864501	A	Based on	WO 9838930
------------	---	----------	------------

Language, Pages: WO 9838930 (E, 40)

Method of removing thrombus, embolism or other obstructions in carotid artery - ...

...using main and inner catheter that have occlusion device and therapy catheter for entering between to allow aspiration

...A61B-017/22

...Abstract (Basic): catheter (420) that each have an occlusion device (408, 422), a therapy catheter and an aspiration catheter . An occlusion (410) in a carotid artery is treated by using main and inner catheters as above to install occlusion devices on either side of the occlusion to define a working area. A therapy catheter then enters the area to treat the occlusion and subsequently removed . In different aspects: (1) The occlusion device on the main catheter which is on the proximal side of the occlusion is deactivated so blood can flow into the area and the area aspirated through the main catheter or an aspiration catheter ; (2) An intermediate catheter aspirates the area to remove particles and debris; (3) An internal carotid artery is treated as in (2) and an occlusion device on a second inner catheter is installed before the therapy catheter enters; (4) As (2) where the therapy catheter is a balloon angioplasty catheter .

International Patent Class (Main): A61B-017/22

International Patent Class (Additional): A61M-025/00

13/3,K/5 (Item 5 from file: 351)

DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI

(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

012078566 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 98-495477/199842

Related WPI Acc No: 98-018243; 98-018245; 98-018246; 98-495478; 98-495558;
98-495561

XRPX Acc No: N98-387039

Intravascular aspiration system - has kit with selection of catheters used to create space in the area of an occlusion, treat the occlusion and remove any debris released and aspirate the blood vessel

Patent Assignee: PERCUSURGE INC (PERC-N)

Inventor: MUNI K P; ZADNO-AZIZI G

Number of Countries: 080 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Main IPC	Week
WO 9838929	A1	19980911	WO 98US4366	A	19980306	A61B-017/22	199842 B
AU 9866883	A	19980922	AU 9866883	A	19980306	A61B-017/22	199908

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 97813807 A 19970306

Filing Details:

Patent	Kind	Filing Notes	Application	Patent
--------	------	--------------	-------------	--------

WO 9838929	A1			
------------	----	--	--	--

Designated States (National): AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU
CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GM GW HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR
LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM
TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE
IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW

AU 9866883	A	Based on	WO 9838929
------------	---	----------	------------

Language, Pages: WO 9838929 (E, 26)

... **has kit with selection of catheters used to create space in the area of an occlusion, treat the occlusion and remove any debris released and aspirate the blood vessel**
...A61B-017/22

...Abstract (Basic): Each catheter is capable of independent manipulation within the **blood vessel** during treatment. The **catheter** fitted with the occlusive head has a long tubular body, an inflatable balloon mounted at...

...on a core wire and joined to the far end of the tubular body. The **catheter** kit is suitable for the **removal of occlusions** from saphenous **vein** grafts, the coronary and carotid **arteries**, **arteries** above the aortic arch and vessels of similar size and pressure...

International Patent Class (Main): **A61B-017/22**

International Patent Class (Additional): **A61M-025/00**

13/3,K/6 (Item 6 from file: 351)

DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI

(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

011969907 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 98-386817/199833

XRPX Acc No: N98-301695

Catheter for removing clots in blood vessels - has both delivery and receiving catheter with inflatable balloons that form receptacles when inflated

Patent Assignee: NAKHJAVAN F K (NAKH-I)

Inventor: NAKHJAVAN F K

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Main IPC	Week
US 5772674	A	19980630	US 97829381	A	19970331	A61B-017/22	199833 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 97829381 A 19970331
Language, Pages: US 5772674 (10)
Catheter **for** removing clots in blood vessels - ...

...has both delivery and receiving catheter with inflatable balloons that
form receptacles when inflated
International Patent Class (Main): **A61B-017/22**

13/3,K/7 (Item 7 from file: 351)
DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI
(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

011938457 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 98-355367/199831
XRPX Acc No: N98-278397

**Catheter used in e.g. crown introarterial angiography - has slope in
inner periphery of bottom curve formed to main curve on one end of
catheter tube**
Patent Assignee: MIYOSHI K (MIYO-I); TANAKA J (TANA-I)
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:
Patent No Kind Date Applicat No Kind Date Main IPC Week
JP 10137341 A 19980526 JP 96300578 A 19961112 A61M-025/00 199831 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 96300578 A 19961112
Language, Pages: JP 10137341 (7)

...Abstract (Basic): USE - E.g. balloon **catheter** for **blood vessel**
inspection, **thrombus removal** .

International Patent Class (Main): **A61M-025/00**

13/3,K/8 (Item 8 from file: 351)
DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI
(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

011789539 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 98-206449/199818
Related WPI Acc No: 91-057969; 91-072781; 95-254318
XRPX Acc No: N98-164011

**Distal atherectomy catheter for removing obstructions, plaque,
stenosis, occlusions etc. from an artery or coronary vessel - has
cutter head assembly attached to the distal end of the catheter tube,
with rotary cutter mounted within the cutter head assembly and connected
to flexible drive**
Patent Assignee: AMERICAN BIOMED INC (AMBI-N)
Inventor: SUMMERS D P
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:
Patent No Kind Date Applicat No Kind Date Main IPC Week
US 5728129 A 19980317 US 89312737 A 19890217 A61B-017/32 199818 B
US 89383606 A 19890724
US 92833362 A 19920210
US 92895099 A 19920608
US 95478984 A 19950607

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 95478984 A 19950607; US 89312737 A
19890217; US 89383606 A 19890724; US 92833362 A 19920210; US 92895099 A
19920608

Filing Details:

Patent	Kind	Filing Notes	Application	Patent
US 5728129	A	CIP of	US 89312737	
		Cont of	US 89383606	
		CIP of	US 92833362	
		CIP of	US 92895099	

CIP of US 4994067
Cont of US 5087265
CIP of US 5370651
CIP of US 5431673

Language, Pages: US 5728129 (11)

Distal atherectomy catheter for removing obstructions, plaque, stenosis, occlusions etc. from an artery or coronary vessel...

...has cutter head assembly attached to the distal end of the catheter tube, with rotary cutter mounted within the cutter head assembly and connected to flexible drive

International Patent Class (Main): **A61B-017/32**

13/3,K/9 (Item 9 from file: 351)

DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI

(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

011776430 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 98-193340/199817

XRAM Acc No: C98-061887

XRPX Acc No: N98-153022

Balloon catheter for removing obstruction, relieving stenotic site, deploying stent or occluding blood vessel - comprises inner balloon in fluid communication with lumen via aperture and outer balloon with part movable relative to inner balloon

Patent Assignee: CRYOLIFE INC (CRYO-N); IDEAS FOR MEDICINE INC (IDEA-N)

Inventor: WRIGHT L A

Number of Countries: 077 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Main IPC	Week
WO 9809670	A2	19980312	WO 97US15476	A	19970903	A61M-000/00	199817 B
AU 9743319	A	19980326	AU 9743319	A	19970903	A61M-025/00	199832
US 5868776	A	19990209	US 96707186	A	19960903	A61M-029/00	199913

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 96707186 A 19960903

Filing Details:

Patent Kind Filing Notes Application Patent

WO 9809670 A2

Designated States (National): AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GH GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW

AU 9743319 A Based on WO 9809670

Language, Pages: WO 9809670 (E, 25)

Balloon catheter for removing obstruction, relieving stenotic site, deploying stent or occluding blood vessel -

...A61M-025/00

International Patent Class (Main): **A61M-000/00 ...**

...A61M-025/00 ...

...A61M-029/00

13/3,K/10 (Item 10 from file: 351)

DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI

(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

011414723 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 97-392630/199736

Related WPI Acc No: 87-244276; 91-101041; 94-166183; 94-177897; 97-511472; 99-141429

XRPX Acc No: N97-326872

Patient's blood vessel occlusion treating and imaging - advancing mechanical working element deployed in distal region of catheter body

through selected region of patient's blood vessel and generating second image of occlusion using ultrasonic transducer

Patent Assignee: CARDIOVASCULAR IMAGING SYSTEMS (CARD-N)

Inventor: YOCK P G

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Main IPC	Week
US 5651364	A	19970729	US 86834893	A	19860228	A61B-008/00	199736 B
			US 88290533	A	19881223		
			US 91649048	A	19910201		
			US 92826260	A	19920124		
			US 9314906	A	19930201		
			US 93162412	A	19931203		
			US 95468003	A	19950606		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 88290533 A 19881223; US 86834893 A 19860228; US 91649048 A 19910201; US 92826260 A 19920124; US 9314906 A 19930201; US 93162412 A 19931203; US 95468003 A 19950606

Filing Details:

Patent	Kind	Filing Notes	Application	Patent
US 5651364	A	CIP of	US 86834893	
		Cont of	US 88290533	
		Cont of	US 91649048	
		Cont of	US 92826260	
		Div ex	US 9314906	
		Cont of	US 93162412	
		CIP of		US 4794931
		Cont of		US 5000185
		Div ex		US 5313949

Language, Pages: US 5651364 (12)

...Abstract (Basic): image generating and working element advancing steps are repeated until a set amount of the **occlusion** has been **removed** from the selected region of the patient's **blood vessel**. During operation the working element is stabilised by inflating a balloon affixed to an outer surface of the distal region of the **catheter** body to urge the distal region of the **catheter** body against an area of occluding tissue. The mechanical working element has a rotary cutter...

International Patent Class (Main): **A61B-008/00**

13/3,K/11 (Item 11 from file: 351)

DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI

(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

011073812 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 97-051736/199705

Related WPI Acc No: 95-060200; 96-159590

XRAM Acc No: C97-017057

XRPX Acc No: N97-042557

Removing clot from obstructed blood vessel using low frequency mechanical vibration - applied by catheter with distal end connected to vibration source and also able to deliver medication to site of clot.

Patent Assignee: DUBRUL W R (DUBR-I); EVANS M A (EVAN-I)

Inventor: DUBRUL W R; EVANS M A

Number of Countries: 020 Number of Patents: 004

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Main IPC	Week
WO 9639955	A1	19961219	WO 95US13566	A	19951011	A61B-017/32	199705 B
AU 9540064	A	19961230	AU 9540064	A	19951011	A61B-017/32	199716
US 5713848	A	19980203	US 9365470	A	19930519	A61B-017/32	199812
			US 94320184	A	19941007		
			US 95483071	A	19950607		
EP 836430	A1	19980422	EP 95938830	A	19951011	A61B-017/32	199820
			WO 95US13566	A	19951011		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 95483071 A 19950607; US 9365470 A 19930519; US 94320184 A 19941007

Filing Details:

Patent Kind Filing Notes Application Patent
WO 9639955 A1
Designated States (National): AU CA JP
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL
PT SE
AU 9540064 A Based on WO 9639955
US 5713848 A Cont of US 9365470
CIP of US 94320184
Cont of US 5380273
CIP of US 5498236
EP 836430 A1 Based on WO 9639955
Designated States (Regional): BE DE FR GB IT LU NL
Language, Pages: WO 9639955 (E, 30); US 5713848 (12); EP 836430 (E)
Removing clot from obstructed blood vessel using low frequency
mechanical vibration...

...applied by catheter with distal end connected to vibration source and
also able to deliver medication to site...

...A61B-017/32

International Patent Class (Main): A61B-017/32

13/3,K/12 (Item 12 from file: 351)

DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI

(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

010807255 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 96-304208/199631

XRPX Acc No: N96-255887

Catheter for removing thrombus in blood vessel - has expansion
and shrinkage part which is expanded by pulling wire using steering
handle

Patent Assignee: OBAYASHI Y (OBAY-I)

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Main IPC	Week
JP 8131551	A	19960528	JP 94271278	A	19941104	A61M-025/04	199631 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 94271278 A 19941104

Language, Pages: JP 8131551 (5)

Catheter for removing thrombus in blood vessel -

International Patent Class (Main): A61M-025/04

International Patent Class (Additional): A61M-025/00 ...

...A61M-025/01

13/3,K/13 (Item 13 from file: 351)

DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI

(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

010353004 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 95-254318/199533

Related WPI Acc No: 91-057969; 91-072781; 98-206449

XRPX Acc No: N95-196359

Distal atherectomy catheter for removing obstructions, plaque,
stenosis and occlusions from artery or coronary vessel - has reciprocal
rotary cutter head at distal end of catheter rotated at low speed i.e
2000 rpm for progressively opening lumen of blood vessel and
entrapping excised material into containment housing

Patent Assignee: AMERICAN BIOMED INC (AMBI-N)

Inventor: BRINSON G L; SUMMERS D P

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Main IPC	Week
US 5431673	A	19950711	US 89312737	A	19890217	A61B-017/32	199533 B
			US 89383606	A	19890724		
			US 92833362	A	19920210		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 92895099 A 19920608; US 89312737 A 19890217; US 89383606 A 19890724; US 92833362 A 19920210

Filing Details:

Patent	Kind	Filing Notes	Application	Patent
US 5431673	A	CIP of	US 89312737	
		Cont of	US 89383606	
		CIP of	US 92833362	
		CIP of		US 4994067
		Cont of		US 5087265

Language, Pages: US 5431673 (10)

Distal atherectomy catheter for removing obstructions, plaque, stenosis and occlusions from artery or coronary vessel...

...has reciprocal rotary cutter head at distal end of catheter rotated at low speed i.e 2000 rpm for progressively opening lumen of blood vessel and entrapping excised material into containment housing

International Patent Class (Main): A61B-017/32

13/3,K/14 (Item 14 from file: 351)

DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI

(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

010253740 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 95-154995/199520

XRPX Acc No: N95-122106

Support collar for ultrasound catheter - has ultrasound transducer connected to transmitter wire by screwed coupling and slidable collar that moves over coupling to provide added support

Patent Assignee: ADVANCED CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEMS INC (ADCA-N); BAXTER INT INC (BAXT)

Inventor: GESSWEIN D H; MILLS T C; NITA H; TRAN M

Number of Countries: 020 Number of Patents: 004

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat	No Kind	Date	Main IPC	Week
WO 9509570	A1	19950413	WO 94US10920	A	19940927	A61B-017/22	199520 B
US 5417672	A	19950523	US 93131065	A	19931004	A61M-025/00	199526
EP 722294	A1	19960724	EP 94929900	A	19940927	A61B-017/22	199634
			WO 94US10920	A	19940927		
JP 9503145	W	19970331	WO 94US10920	A	19940927	A61B-017/22	199723
			JP 95510874	A	19940927		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 93131065 A 19931004

Filing Details:

Patent	Kind	Filing Notes	Application	Patent
--------	------	--------------	-------------	--------

WO 9509570 A1

Designated States (National): CA JP

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

EP 722294 A1 Based on WO 9509570

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE

JP 9503145 W Based on WO 9509570

Language, Pages: WO 9509570 (E, 22); US 5417672 (11); EP 722294 (E, 22); JP 9503145 (23)

...A61M-025/00

...Abstract (Basic): USE/ADVANTAGE - Coupling ultrasound transducer to catheter for ablating and removing obstructive material from blood vessels e.g femoral arteries in e.g angioplasty. Reduces stress on ultrasonic connections to minimise likelihood of breakage...

International Patent Class (Main): A61B-017/22 ...

...A61M-025/00

International Patent Class (Additional): A61B-017/36

13/3,K/15 (Item 15 from file: 351)
DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI
(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

010171933 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 95-073186/199510
XRPX Acc No: N95-057981

Catheter for removing clots from patient's blood vessels - has inner high pressure lumen inside low pressure lumen produced by extrusion mechanism

Patent Assignee: CORDIS EUROPA NV (CRDC); CORDIS CORP (CRDC)
Inventor: BOUDEWIJN A C; NOPPERT T
Number of Countries: 015 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Main IPC	Week
NL 9301181	A	19950201	NL 931181	A	19930705	A61M-025/16	199510 B
EP 637453	A1	19950208	EP 94201655	A	19940609	A61M-025/00	199510
US 5713851	A	19980203	US 94269001	A	19940630	A61B-017/22	199812
			US 95574584	A	19951214		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): NL 931181 A 19930705

Filing Details:

Patent	Kind	Filing Notes	Application	Patent
EP 637453	A1			

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB IE IT LI NL PT SE
US 5713851 A Cont of US 94269001

Language, Pages: NL 9301181 (11); EP 637453 (E, 7); US 5713851 (7)

Catheter for removing clots from patient's blood vessels -

...A61M-025/00

International Patent Class (Main): A61B-017/22 ...

...A61M-025/00 ...

...A61M-025/16

13/3,K/16 (Item 16 from file: 351)
DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI
(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

010165029 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 95-066282/199509
Related WPI Acc No: 92-268354; 93-167326; 93-368326; 94-034688; 95-014004;
95-014005; 95-074141; 95-154997; 96-370508
XRPX Acc No: N95-052681

Ultrasound catheter for removing obstructions from blood vessels - has ultrasound transmission member extending longitudinally throughout

Patent Assignee: ADVANCED CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEMS INC (ADCA-N); BAXTER INT INC (BAXT)

Inventor: MILLS T C; NITA H

Number of Countries: 020 Number of Patents: 004

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Main IPC	Week
US 5382228	A	19950117	US 92911546	A	19920709	A61B-017/20	199509 B
			US 93127936	A	19930928		
WO 9508954	A1	19950406	WO 94US11274	A	19940926	A61B-017/22	199519
EP 721315	A1	19960717	EP 94930590	A	19940926	A61B-017/22	199633
			WO 94US11274	A	19940926		
JP 9503137	W	19970331	WO 94US11274	A	19940926	A61B-017/36	199723
			JP 95510487	A	19940926		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 93127936 A 19930928; US 92911546 A 19920709

Filing Details:

Patent	Kind	Filing Notes	Application	Patent
US 5382228	A	CIP of	US 92911546	
		CIP of		US 5312328
WO 9508954	A1			

Designated States (National): CA JP
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL
PT SE
EP 721315 A1 Based on WO 9508954
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC
NL PT SE
JP 9503137 W Based on WO 9508954
Language, Pages: US 5382228 (19); WO 9508954 (E, 43); EP 721315 (E, 19); JP
9503137 (44)
Ultrasound catheter for removing obstructions from blood vessels

...A61B-017/22

International Patent Class (Main): A61B-017/20 ...

...A61B-017/22 ...

...A61B-017/36

13/3,K/17 (Item 17 from file: 351)

DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI

(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

010134773 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 95-036024/199505

XRPX Acc No: N95-028467

Removing obstructions from artery using endarterectomy catheter -
**uses movable razor sharp and cylindrical primary shear inside kidney
shaped housing with opening with smooth or serrated or threaded finish on
its inner diameter, moved by firing wire connected to trigger**

Patent Assignee: HALLIBURTON A G (HALL-I); HEC MEDICAL ARTS LTD (HECM-N)

Inventor: HALLIBURTON A G

Number of Countries: 053 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat	No	Kind	Date	Main IPC	Week
WO 9428803	A1	19941222	WO 94CA338	A	19940610	A61B-017/22		199505 B
CA 2098246	A	19941212	CA 2098246	A	19930611	A61B-017/22		199511
AU 9470656	A	19950103	AU 9470656	A	19940610	A61B-017/22		199521

Priority Applications (No Type Date): CA 2098246 A 19930611

Filing Details:

Patent	Kind	Filing Notes	Application	Patent
WO 9428803	A1			

Designated States (National): AT AU BB BG BR BY CH CN CZ DE DK ES FI GB
GE HU JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LU LV MD MG MN MW NL NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE
SI SK TJ TT UA UZ VN

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL
OA PT SE

AU 9470656 A Based on WO 9428803

Language, Pages: WO 9428803 (E, 54)

Removing obstructions from artery using endarterectomy catheter -

...A61B-017/22

International Patent Class (Main): A61B-017/22

13/3,K/18 (Item 18 from file: 351)

DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI

(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

010104407 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 95-005660/199501

XRPX Acc No: N95-004739

**Catheter for removal of atherosclerosis from blood vessel walls - include
body having ridged tip and flexible segment remote front tip, with cutter
disposed in circumferential gap between tip and flexible segment**

Patent Assignee: RYAN W J (RYAN-I)

Inventor: RYAN W J

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Main IPC	Week
US 5366463	A	19941122	US 90518017	A	19900502	A61B-017/32	199501 B
			US 92896736	A	19920609		
			US 9327221	A	19930305	B	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9327221 A 19930305; US 90518017 A 19900502; US 92896736 A 19920609

Filing Details:

Patent	Kind	Filing Notes	Application	Patent
US 5366463	A	Cont of	US 90518017	
		CIP of	US 92896736	

Language, Pages: US 5366463 (12)

...A61B-017/32

...Abstract (Basic): USE/ADVANTAGE - An atherectomy **catheter** for the **removal** of atherosclerosis, **thrombosis**, cholesterol deposits, fatty nodules, and other such sclerotic material from within the **blood vessels** of a patient. Has no moving parts, and the undesirable material is shaved from the...

...of the vessel and captured and removed by the application of negative pressure as the **catheter** is withdrawn along a longitudinal segment of the vessel...

International Patent Class (Main): A61B-017/32

13/3,K/19 (Item 19 from file: 351)

DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI

(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

009674773

WPI Acc No: 93-368326/199346

Related WPI Acc No: 92-268354; 93-167326; 94-034688; 95-014004; 95-014005; 95-066282; 95-074141; 95-154997; 96-370508

XRPX Acc No: N93-284369

Ultrasound catheter for removing obstructions from e.g. blood vessels - has ultrasound transmission member extending through catheter body connected at its distal end to distal head protruding from catheter body

Patent Assignee: BAXTER INT INC (BAXT)

Inventor: GESSWEIN D H; NITA H; PASSAFARO J D

Number of Countries: 019 Number of Patents: 010

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Main IPC	Week
WO 9321835	A1	19931111	WO 93US4207	A	19930504	A61B-017/22	199346 B
US 5267954	A	19931207	US 91640190	A	19910111	A61B-017/20	199350
			US 91787292	A	19911104		
			US 92878795	A	19920505		
US 5312328	A	19940517	US 91640190	A	19910111	A61B-017/20	199419
			US 91787292	A	19911104		
			US 92878795	A	19920505		
			US 92911546	A	19920709		
EP 639953	A1	19950301	EP 93911045	A	19930504		199513
			WO 93US4207	A	19930504		
US 5405318	A	19950411	US 92878795	A	19920505	A61B-017/20	199520
			US 93127985	A	19930928		
JP 7506284	W	19950713	JP 93519599	A	19930504	A61B-017/36	199536
			WO 93US4207	A	19930504		
EP 820727	A2	19980128	EP 93911045	A	19930504	A61B-017/22	199809
			EP 97203044	A	19930504		
EP 820728	A2	19980128	EP 93911045	A	19930504	A61B-017/22	199809
			EP 97203045	A	19930504		
EP 639953	B1	19980415	EP 93911045	A	19930504	A61B-017/22	199819
			WO 93US4207	A	19930504		
			EP 97203044	A	19930504		
			EP 97203045	A	19930504		
DE 69318015	E	19980520	DE 618015	A	19930504	A61B-017/22	199826

EP 93911045 A 19930504
WO 93US4207 A 19930504

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 92911546 A 19920709; US 92878795 A 19920505; US 91640190 A 19910111; US 91787292 A 19911104; US 93127985 A 19930928

Filing Details:

Patent	Kind	Filing	Notes	Application	Patent
--------	------	--------	-------	-------------	--------

WO 9321835	A1				
------------	----	--	--	--	--

Designated States (National): CA JP

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

US 5267954	A	CIP of	US 91640190		
		CIP of	US 91787292		
US 5312328	A	CIP of	US 91640190		
		CIP of	US 91787292		
		CIP of	US 92878795		
		CIP of		US 5267954	
		CIP of		US 5364115	
EP 639953	A1	Based on		WO 9321835	

Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB IT

US 5405318	A	Div ex	US 92878795		
		Div ex		US 5267954	
JP 7506284	W	Based on		WO 9321835	

EP 820727	A2	Div ex	EP 93911045		
		Div ex		EP 639953	

Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB IT

EP 820728	A2	Div ex	EP 93911045		
		Div ex		EP 639953	

Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB IT

EP 639953	B1	Related to	EP 97203044		
		Related to	EP 97203045		
		Related to		EP 820727	
		Related to		EP 820728	
		Based on		WO 9321835	

Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB IT

DE 69318015	E	Based on		EP 639953	
		Based on		WO 9321835	

Language, Pages: WO 9321835 (E, 52); US 5267954 (17); US 5312328 (17); EP 639953 (E); US 5405318 (15); JP 7506284 (11); EP 820727 (E, 18); EP 820728 (E, 18); EP 639953 (E, 23)

Ultrasound catheter for removing obstructions from e.g. blood vessels - ...

...has ultrasound transmission member extending through catheter body connected at its distal end to distal head protruding from catheter body

...A61B-017/20

...Abstract (Equivalent): The ultrasound catheter for removing obstructions from tubular anatomic structures such as blood vessels , the catheter comprising an elongate flexible catheter body having an ultrasound transmission member or wire extending longitudinally therethrough. A distal head is...

...the distal end of the ultrasound transmission member or wire and is affixed to the catheter body...

...An ultrasonic catheter for removing obstructions from blood vessels has an ultrasound transmission member (24) extending through a flexible tube (20) from a proximal generator to a distal head (26) fixed to the tube .

International Patent Class (Main): **A61B-017/20** ...

...A61B-017/22 ...

...A61B-017/36

13/3,K/20 (Item 20 from file: 351)
DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI
(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

009423137 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 93-116652/199314

XRPX Acc No: N93-088974

**Extractor for removal of embolic debris - has catheter with two lumens
having opening for access to blood vessel**

Patent Assignee: MICHAEL T A D (MICH-I)

Inventor: MICHAEL T A D

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Main IPC	Week
US 5195955	A	19930323	US 89435887	A	19891114	A61B-017/20	199314 B
			US 90492580	A	19900313	B	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 90492580 A 19900313; US 89435887 A 19891114

Filing Details:

Patent	Kind	Filing Notes	Application	Patent
US 5195955	A	CIP of	US 89435887	

Language, Pages: US 5195955 (7)

...A61B-017/20

...Abstract (Basic): The device for temporarily blocking a **blood vessel** of a patient during a procedure for **removing** an **obstruction** deposited on the **blood vessel** wall includes: a **catheter** having a proximal end and a distal end and arranged to be inserted into the **blood vessel** via the distal end. The **catheter** has a peripheral wall and being provided with first and second lumens extending from the proximal end. The first lumen extends fully to the distal end of the **catheter** .

International Patent Class (Main): A61B-017/20

International Patent Class (Additional): A61M-029/00

13/3,K/21 (Item 21 from file: 351)
DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI
(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

009406647 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 93-100157/199312

XRPX Acc No: N93-076266

**Blood vessel thrombus removal process - involves displacing
flexible piston slidably in flexible catheter and retracting it to suck
thrombus into system**

Patent Assignee: SHIBER S (SHIB-I)

Inventor: SHIBER S

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Main IPC	Week
US 5192268	A	19930309	US 91722126	A	19910627	A61B-017/22	199312 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 91722126 A 19910627

Language, Pages: US 5192268 (5)

Blood vessel thrombus removal process...

...involves displacing flexible piston slidably in flexible catheter and retracting it to suck thrombus into system

International Patent Class (Main): A61B-017/22

13/3,K/22 (Item 22 from file: 351)
DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI
(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

009344873 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 93-038345/199305

XRPX Acc No: N93-029358

Intravascular catheter with rotating head and fluid infusion provision - uses removable cable to drive working head, with connections for fluid to enter central passageway with exit ports in flexible exterior jacket

Patent Assignee: DOW CORNING ENTERPRISES INC (DOWO); DOW CORNING ENTERPRISES (DOWO); DOW CORNING WRIGHT CORP (DOWO); THERATEK INT INC (THER-N); THERATECK INT INC (THER-N)

Inventor: FINE M J; ROGERS E S

Number of Countries: 005 Number of Patents: 005

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Main IPC	Week
EP 526042	A1	19930203	EP 92306486	A	19920715	A61B-017/22	199305 B
US 5261877	A	19931116	US 91734381	A	19910722	A61M-031/00	199347
US 5358509	A	19941025	US 91734381	A	19910722	A61B-017/32	199442
			US 9369903	A	19930601		
EP 526042	B1	19980513	EP 92306486	A	19920715	A61B-017/22	199823
DE 69225438	E	19980618	DE 625438	A	19920715	A61B-017/22	199830
			EP 92306486	A	19920715		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 91734381 A 19910722; US 9369903 A 19930601

Filing Details:

Patent	Kind	Filing Notes	Application	Patent
--------	------	--------------	-------------	--------

EP 526042	A1			
-----------	----	--	--	--

Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB IT

US 5358509	A	Cont of	US 91734381	
		Cont of		US 5261877

EP 526042	B1			
-----------	----	--	--	--

Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB IT

DE 69225438	E	Based on	EP 526042	
-------------	---	----------	-----------	--

Language, Pages: EP 526042 (E, 24); US 5261877 (21); US 5358509 (21); EP 526042 (E, 24)

...A61M-031/00

...Abstract (Equivalent): USE/ADVANTAGE - To **remove** a **thrombus** from a **blood vessel** , allowing **catheter** to remain in place in vessel...

International Patent Class (Main): A61B-017/22 ...

...A61B-017/32 ...

...A61M-031/00

13/3,K/23 (Item 23 from file: 351)

DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI

(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

009013624 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 92-140960/199217

XRPX Acc No: N92-105454

Apparatus for removing blood clots from arteries and veins - includes outer catheter and inner catheter with inflatable balloon at its distal end

Patent Assignee: GUENTHER R W (GUEN-I); VORWERK D (VORW-I)

Inventor: GUENTHER R W; VORWERK D

Number of Countries: 002 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Main IPC	Week
US 5102415	A	19920407	US 90575450	A	19900830		199217 B
CH 682978	A5	19931231	CH 902810	A	19900829	A61B-017/22	199351

Priority Applications (No Type Date): DE 89U10603 U 19890906

Language, Pages: US 5102415 (6)

Apparatus for removing blood clots from arteries and veins...

...includes outer catheter and inner catheter with inflatable balloon
at its distal end
...A61B-017/22

...Abstract (Basic): A triple catheter for removing blood clots from
arteries and veins is equipped with an outer catheter (1) that can
be inserted into a blood vessel and an inner catheter (5) with an
inflatable balloon (6) at its distal end that can be inserted into the
outer catheter. The inner catheter is surrounded by an intermediate
catheter also inserted into the outer catheter.

International Patent Class (Main): A61B-017/22
International Patent Class (Additional): A61M-025/00

13/3,K/24 (Item 24 from file: 351)

DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI

(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

008988911 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 92-116179/199215

XRPX Acc No: N92-086882

Tissue excision catheter system - has sub-assembly carrying cutting head
at distal end and inflatable cuff to be placed around limb

Patent Assignee: FISCHHELL R E (FISC-I); MEDICAL INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES R&D
LP (MEDI-N)

Inventor: FISCHHELL R E

Number of Countries: 017 Number of Patents: 006

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Main IPC	Week
EP 479433	A	19920408	EP 91308146	A	19910905		199215 B
AU 9183587	A	19920312	AU 9183587	A	19910903	A61B-017/22	199220
CA 2050511	A	19920306	CA 2050511	A	19910903	A61B-017/32	199224
US 5127902	A	19920707	US 90577633	A	19900905	A61B-017/20	199230
EP 479433	A3	19920603	EP 91308146	A	19910905		199332
AU 641042	B	19930909	AU 9183587	A	19910903	A61B-017/22	199343

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 90577633 A 19900905

Filing Details:

Patent	Kind	Filing Notes	Application	Patent
--------	------	--------------	-------------	--------

EP 479433	A			
-----------	---	--	--	--

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE

AU 641042	B		AU 9183587
-----------	---	--	------------

Language, Pages: EP 479433 (13); US 5127902 (12)

...A61B-017/22

...Abstract (Basic): The tissue excision catheter has a sub-assembly (10)
which has an excision catheter and this can be inserted into the
blood vessel. At its distal end is a cutting head (30) which has a
cutting edge (32a). This can be drawn through the vessel to excise
obstructing tissue...

International Patent Class (Main): A61B-017/20 ...

...A61B-017/22 ...

...A61B-017/32

International Patent Class (Additional): A61M-025/00

13/3,K/25 (Item 25 from file: 351)

DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI

(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

008938070 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 92-065339/199209

Related WPI Acc No: 97-502193

XRPX Acc No: N92-049144

Catheter assembly for unblocking artery - has primary shear movable across opening in housing insertable into artery, with shear operable from outside housing

Patent Assignee: GADALLAH ENTR LTD (GADA-N); HEC MEDICAL ARTS LTD (HECM-N);
HALLIBURTON A G (HALL-I)

Inventor: HALLIBURTO A G; HALLIBURTON A G

Number of Countries: 019 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Main IPC	Week
CA 2043737	A	19911206	CA 2043737	A	19910603		199209 B
EP 582005	A1	19940209	EP 92307047	A	19920803	A61B-017/22	199406 N
US 5368603	A	19941129	US 90533402	A	19900605	A61M-025/00	199502

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 90533402 A 19900605; EP 92307047 A 19920803

Filing Details:

Patent	Kind	Filing Notes	Application	Patent
--------	------	--------------	-------------	--------

EP 582005	A1			
-----------	----	--	--	--

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC
NL PT SE

Language, Pages: EP 582005 (E, 14); US 5368603 (12)

...A61B-017/22

...Abstract (Basic): USE - An endarterectomy **catheter** for **removing obstructions** from an **artery** . (34pp Dwg.No.1/5)

...Abstract (Equivalent): The endarterectomy catheter for **removing obstructions** from an **artery** comprises a housing adapted for entry into the **artery** . The housing includes a forward end and a rearward end, and has an opening in...

International Patent Class (Main): A61B-017/22 ...

...A61M-025/00

International Patent Class (Additional): A61B-017/32

13/3,K/26 (Item 26 from file: 351)

DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI

(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

008881007 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 92-008276/199202

XRPX Acc No: N92-006350

Aspiration catheter removing blockage **from** blood vessel - **has nozzles at end of suction tube to direct water jets rearwards**

Patent Assignee: RAU W S (RAUW-I)

Inventor: RAU W S

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Main IPC	Week
DE 4018736	A	19920102	DE 4018736	A	19900612		199202 B
DE 4018736	C	19920514	DE 4018736	A	19900612	A61B-017/22	199220

Priority Applications (No Type Date): DE 4018736 A 19900612

Language, Pages: DE 4018736 (12)

Aspiration catheter removing blockage **from** blood vessel - ...

...has nozzles at end of suction tube to direct water jets rearwards

...A61B-017/22

...Abstract (Basic): The aspiration catheter is for **removing blockages** in **blood vessels** and other internal organs. It has a suction **tube** (18) with the **tube** wall (2) on one side of the **catheter** being of increased thickness to enable a longitudinal hole (17) to be formed in it...

International Patent Class (Main): A61B-017/22

International Patent Class (Additional): A61M-001/00 ...

...A61M-025/00

13/3,K/27 (Item 27 from file: 351)

DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI

(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

008828356 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 91-332372/199145

XRPX Acc No: N91-254792

Thrombus removing **system - includes guide wire catheter having first balloon inflatable for blocking blood vessel at position downstream of thrombus**

Patent Assignee: YA W D (YAWD-I)

Inventor: YA W D^a

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Main IPC	Week
US 5059178	A	19911022	US 91298547	A	19910118		199145 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 88194133 A 19880803

Thrombus removing **system...**

...includes **guide wire catheter having first balloon inflatable for blocking blood vessel at position downstream of thrombus**

...Abstract (Basic): USE - For percutaneously **removing a thrombus** from a **blood vessel** by using **catheters** .

International Patent Class (Additional): A61M-025/02

13/3,K/28 (Item 28 from file: 351)

DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI

(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

008705731 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 91-209752/199129

Related WPI Acc No: 97-247160; 97-247161

XRAM Acc No: C91-090954

XRPX Acc No: N91-160120

Combination catheter-filterimide imidazole derivs. - has PTFE sleeve and inner duct, with filter made from flexible vanes in sleeve

Patent Assignee: LEFEBVRE J (LEFE-I); LEFEBVRE J M (LEFE-I)

Inventor: LEFEBVRE J; LEFEBVRE J M

Number of Countries: 016 Number of Patents: 008

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Main IPC	Week
EP 437121	A	19910717	EP 90403150	A	19901107		199129 B
CA 2029280	A	19910614					199134
FR 2655533	A	19910614	FR 8917201	A	19891213		199135
US 5421832	A	19950606	US 90610414	A	19901107	A61M-031/00	199528
			US 92899213	A	19920616		
			US 94242038	A	19940512		
EP 437121	B1	19970820	EP 90403150	A	19901107	A61F-002/02	199738
			EP 97200128	A	19901107		
			EP 97200129	A	19901107		
DE 69031304	E	19970925	DE 631304	A	19901107	A61F-002/02	199744
			EP 90403150	A	19901107		
EP 771550	A3	19970820	EP 90403150	A	19901107		199745
			EP 97200129	A	19901107		
ES 2104595	T3	19971016	EP 90403150	A	19901107	A61F-002/02	199748

Priority Applications (No Type Date): FR 8917201 A 19891213

Filing Details:

Patent	Kind	Filing Notes	Application	Patent
EP 437121	A			

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE
 US 5421832 A CIP of US 90610414
 Cont of US 92899213
 EP 437121 B1 Related to EP 97200128
 Related to EP 97200129
 Related to EP 771549
 Related to EP 771550
 Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE
 DE 69031304 E Based on EP 437121
 EP 771550 A3 Div ex EP 90403150
 Div ex EP 437121
 ES 2104595 T3 Based on EP 437121
 Language, Pages: US 5421832 (7); EP 437121 (F, 7)

...A61M-031/00

...Abstract (Equivalent): USE/ADVANTAGE - The filter is to **remove** blood **clots** . The **catheter** is to introduce the filter (pref. temporarily) into the **vein** . The new device avoids formation of localised clots due to the presence of the filter-**catheter** in the **vein** .

...International Patent Class (Main): **A61M-031/00**
 International Patent Class (Additional): **A61B-017/00** ...

...A61M-025/00

13/3,K/29 (Item 29 from file: 351)
 DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI
 (c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

008690029
 WPI Acc No: 91-194049/199127
 XRPX Acc No: N91-148553
Method of removal of blood clots - uses catheter into which saline solution is pumped at pressure
 Patent Assignee: RUPPRECHT H (RUPP-I)
 Inventor: RUPPRECHT H J
 Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
 Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Main IPC	Week
DE 3941949	A	19910627	DE 3941949	A	19891220		199127 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): DE 3941949 A 19891220

...Abstract (Basic): The method is for **removing** a blood **clot** or embolism by using a **catheter** . The **catheter** is inserted into the affected **blood vessel** and then filled with a saline solution. The saline solution is pumped under pressure into the **catheter** which has a nozzle at its distal end...

International Patent Class (Additional): **A61B-017/22** ...

...A61M-025/00

13/3,K/30 (Item 30 from file: 351)
 DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI
 (c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

008637861 ****Image available****
 WPI Acc No: 91-141891/199120
 XRPX Acc No: N91-109229
Atherectomy system using guide wire insertable in artery - has cutter connected to distal end of torque tube to remove obstructive matter
 Patent Assignee: INTERVENTIONAL TECHNOLOGIES INC (INTE-N); INTERVENTIONAL TECH (INTE-N)
 Inventor: FARR A F; RADISCH H R
 Number of Countries: 009 Number of Patents: 007

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Main IPC	Week
EP 427368	A	19910515	EP 90302065	A	19900227		199120 B
AU 9050145	A	19910516					199127
US 5026384	A	19910625	US 89433032	A	19891107		199128
CA 2009953	A	19910507					199129
CA 2009953	C	19941108	CA 2009953	A	19900213	A61B-017/32	199445
EP 427368	B1	19950405	EP 90302065	A	19900227	A61B-017/22	199518
DE 69018379	E	19950511	DE 618379	A	19900227	A61B-017/22	199524
			EP 90302065	A	19900227		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 89433032 A 19891107

Filing Details:

Patent	Kind	Filing Notes	Application	Patent
EP 427368	A			
Designated States (Regional): BE DE FR GB LU NL				
EP 427368	B1			
Designated States (Regional): BE DE FR GB LU NL				
DE 69018379	E	Based on		EP 427368
Language, Pages: EP 427368 (E, 17)				

Atherectomy system using guide wire insertable in artery - ...

...has cutter connected to distal end of torque tube to remove obstructive matter

...A61B-017/32

International Patent Class (Main): A61B-017/32

International Patent Class (Additional): A61B-017/22

13/3,K/31 (Item 31 from file: 351)

DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI

(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

008463616

WPI Acc No: 90-350616/199047

XRPX Acc No: N90-267818

Surgical probe, e.g. for clearing blood vessel - comprises catheter with percussion tip to reduce risk of blood vessel rupture

Patent Assignee: HONORE H (HONO-I)

Inventor: HONORE H

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Main IPC	Week
FR 2645009	A	19901005	FR 894016	A	19890328		199047 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): FR 894016 A 19890328

...Abstract (Basic): surgical probe, e.g. for removing an obstruction in a blood vessel such as an **artery** (10), consists of a **catheter** (24) which can be introduced into the **blood vessel** and contains a percussion element (16) in its tip. The percussion element comprises a spring...

...hammer (18) which strikes against the inner surface of the solid tip (20) of the **catheter**. The interacting surfaces of the hammer and **catheter** tip are preferably irregular in shape, e.g. with ribs and recesses, while the outer surface (22) of the **catheter** tip is bullet-shaped...

International Patent Class (Additional): A61B-017/36 ...

...A61M-025/00

13/3,K/32 (Item 32 from file: 351)

DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI

(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

008435336 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 90-322336/199043
Related WPI Acc No: 88-023054; 89-129084; 89-241236; 89-372329; 90-031623;
90-075487; 90-283780; 90-284203; 91-289385; 92-294198; 94-248287;
95-301932; 95-375011; 97-401688
XRPX Acc No: N90-246902

**Rotary catheter for removing arterial obstructions - comprises
diametrical stabilised torque-transmitting catheter with rotary corner
inserted into blood vessel over flexible guide wire**

Patent Assignee: SHIBER S A (SHIB-I); SHIBER S (SHIB-I); SURGICAL SYSTEMS &
INSTR INC (SURG-N)

Inventor: SHIBER S A; SHIBER S

Number of Countries: 004 Number of Patents: 004

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Main IPC	Week
EP 393834	A	19901024	EP 90302792	A	19900315	B	199043 B
US 5007896	A	19910416	US 89324616	A	19890316	B	199118
EP 393834	B1	19960508				B	199623
DE 69026860	E	19960613	DE 626860	A	19900315	B	199629
			EP 90302792	A	19900315		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 89324616 A 19890316; US 84609846 A
19840514; US 86874546 A 19860616; US 8718083 A 19870224; US 8778042 A
19870727; US 88205479 A 19880613; US 88225880 A 19880729; US 88243900 A
19880913; US 88286509 A 19881219

Filing Details:

Patent	Kind	Filing Notes	Application	Patent
EP 393834	A			
		Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB		
EP 393834	B1			
		Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB		
DE 69026860	E	Based on		EP 393834
Language, Pages: EP 393834 (E, 10)				

Rotary catheter for removing arterial obstructions - ...

**...comprises diametrical stabilised torque-transmitting catheter with
rotary corner inserted into blood vessel over flexible guide wire
...A61B-017/22**

...Abstract (Equivalent): An atherectomy system (10) insertable into a
human **blood vessel** (11) for coring and **removing an obstruction**
therein, comprising: a flexible guidewire (17) insertable into said
blood vessel (11); a flexible rotary **catheter** (19) having a
continuous passage therethrough rotatably disposed and slidable over
said flexible guidewire (17), said flexible rotary **catheter** having
proximal and distal ends (13,14); a rotary coring means (22) for
cutting and...

...material located at said distal end; a coupling means (25) for rotating
said flexible rotary **catheter** (19) around said flexible guidewire
(17) located at said proximal end, means for diametrically stabilizing
the flexible rotary **catheter** comprising a series of hoop members
(34), and means for transmitting torque, said hoop members (34) and the
means for transmitting torque together forming a skeleton for said
rotary **catheter** characterised in that said means for transmitting
torque comprise a series of connecting members (35...

...incorporated between the proximal large diameter and distal small
diameter sections of said flexible rotary **catheter** .

(
...Abstract (Equivalent): An atherectomy system inserts into a human **blood
vessel** over a flexible guide-wire for remotely cutting and **removing
an obstruction** within. It has a diametrical stabilised torque
transmitting flexible rotary-**catheter** equipped with a rotary corner
at its distal end and a motor connected to its...

International Patent Class (Main): **A61B-017/22**

International Patent Class (Additional): **A61B-017/32 ...**

...A61M-025/00

13/3,K/33 (Item 33 from file: 351)

DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI

(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

008397202 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 90-284203/199038

Related WPI Acc No: 88-023054; 89-129084; 89-241236; 89-372329; 90-031623;
90-075487; 90-283780; 90-322336; 91-289385; 92-294198; 94-248287;
95-301932; 95-375011; 97-401688

XRPX Acc No: N90-219145

**Device for cutting obstruction in blood vessel - has flexible guide wire
inserted in vessel and flexible rotary catheter disposed and inserted
into vessel over flexible guide wire**

Patent Assignee: SHIBER S (SHIB-I); SURGICAL SYSTEMS & INSTR INC (SURG-N)

Inventor: SHIBER S

Number of Countries: 005 Number of Patents: 005

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Main IPC	Week
EP 387980	A	19900919	EP 90300267	A	19900110	B	199038 B
CA 2010895	A	19900913				B	199048
US 5002553	A	19910326	US 89323328	A	19890313	B	199115
EP 387980	B1	19951011				B	199545
DE 69022868	E	19951116	DE 622868	A	19900110	B	199551
			EP 90300267	A	19900110		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 89323328 A 19890313; US 84609846 A
19840514; US 86874546 A 19860616; US 8718083 A 19870224; US 8778042 A
19870727; US 88205479 A 19880613; US 88225880 A 19880729; US 88243900 A
19880913; US 88286509 A 19881219

Filing Details:

Patent	Kind	Filing Notes	Application	Patent
--------	------	--------------	-------------	--------

EP 387980	A			
		Designated States (Regional):	DE FR GB	

EP 387980	B1			
		Designated States (Regional):	DE FR GB	

DE 69022868	E	Based on		EP 387980
-------------	---	----------	--	-----------

Language, Pages: EP 387980 (E, 5)

...A61B-017/22

...Abstract (Equivalent): A rotary **catheter** insertable into a patient's
blood vessel for cutting and **removing** an **obstruction** therein
comprising a flexible **tube** (14) with front and rear ends insertable
into the **blood vessel** ; a blade (17) mounted to the front end (15)
of the **tube** (14) the blade defining a through-hole forming with said
flexible **tube** (14) a passage for passing obstruction material which
is ingested into said **tube** (14); and means (20) connected to the rear
end (16) of the **tube** (14) for rotating the flexible **tube** (14) and
the blade (17); characterised by a flexible guide wire (12) insertable
into the **blood vessel** ; the flexible **tube** being slidable and
rotatably disposed on said guide wire (12); said blade is tubular and
cuts, in use, a narrow circular pass of the obstruction in the **blood
vessel** to separate a centre core therefrom, and said passage is
continuous...

International Patent Class (Main): A61B-017/22

International Patent Class (Additional): A61B-017/32 ...

13/3,K/34 (Item 34 from file: 351)

DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI

(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

008396779 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 90-283780/199038

Related WPI Acc No: 88-023054; 89-129084; 89-241236; 89-372329; 90-031623;
90-075487; 90-284203; 90-322336; 91-289385; 92-294198; 94-248287;

95-301932; 95-375011
XRPX Acc No: N90-218852

Device for removing obstruction in blood vessel - has flexible guide wire insertable into vessel and flexible rotary catheter for coring and ingesting obstruction material

Patent Assignee: SHIBER S (SHIB-I); SURGICAL SYSTEMS & INSTR INC (SURG-N)

Inventor: SHIBER S

Number of Countries: 005 Number of Patents: 005

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Main IPC	Week
EP 387451	A	19900919	EP 89313314	A	19891219	B	199038 B
CA 2005818	A	19900913				B	199048
US 5024651	A	19910618	US 89322497	A	19890313	B	199127
EP 387451	B1	19950308	EP 89313314	A	19891219	B	199514
DE 68921603	E	19950413	DE 621603	A	19891219	B	199520
			EP 89313314	A	19891219		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 89322497 A 19890313; EP 87305277 A 19870615; CA 539735 A 19870616; JP 87150056 A 19870616

Filing Details:

Patent	Kind	Filing Notes	Application	Patent
--------	------	--------------	-------------	--------

EP 387451	A			
-----------	---	--	--	--

Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB

EP 387451	B1			
-----------	----	--	--	--

Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB

DE 68921603	E	Based on		
-------------	---	----------	--	--

EP 387451

Language, Pages: EP 387451 (E, 9)

Device for removing obstruction in blood vessel - ...

...has flexible guide wire insertable into vessel and flexible rotary catheter for coring and ingesting obstruction material
...A61B-017/22

...Abstract (Equivalent): A rotary catheter insertable into a patient's blood vessel for cutting and removing an obstruction therein comprising a flexible tube (14) with front and rear ends insertable into the blood vessel ; a blade (17) mounted to the front end (15) of the tube (14) the blade defining a through-hole forming with said flexible tube (14) a passage for passing obstruction material which is ingested into said tube (14); and means (20) connected to the rear end (16) of the tube (14) for rotating the flexible tube (14) and the blade (17); characterised by a flexible guide wire (12) insertable into the blood vessel ; the flexible tube being slidable and rotatably disposed on said guide wire (12); said blade is tubular and cuts, in use, a narrow circular pass of the obstruction in the blood vessel to separate a centre core therefrom, and said passage is continuous...

International Patent Class (Main): **A61B-017/22**

International Patent Class (Additional): **A61B-017/32 ...**

...A61M-025/01 ...

...A61M-029/02

13/3,K/35 (Item 35 from file: 351)

DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI

(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

008357644 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 90-244645/199032

XRPX Acc No: N90-189714

Thrombus removal catheter - with framework composed of resilient strings drawn taut over balloon and going round end face of working end of pipe

Patent Assignee: PETROZAVOD UNIV (UYPE-R)

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Main IPC	Week
-----------	------	------	-------------	------	------	----------	------

Priority Applications (No Type Date): SU 4272502 A 19870701

...Abstract (Basic): ADVANTAGE - This construction of the **catheter** prevents damage to the valve appts. of the vein in retrograde **removal** of the **thrombus** from the proximal segment. Bul. 3/23.1.90 (3pp Dwg.No.1/4)

International Patent Class (Additional): **A61M-025/00**

13/3,K/36 (Item 36 from file: 351)

DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI

(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

008291219 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 90-178220/199023

Related WPI Acc No: 90-216698; 92-199368

XRPX Acc No: N90-138572

Opening partially or totally blocked blood vessel - using catheter with rotatable head inserted in blocked region, and using dye to monitor progress

Patent Assignee: CORDIS CORP (CRDC)

Inventor: STEVENS R C

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Main IPC	Week
US 4923462	A	19900508	US 88233998	A	19880815		199023 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 8727186 A 19870317; US 88233998 A 19880815

...Abstract (Basic): The method for opening a partially or totally occluded **blood vessel** uses a conventional **catheter** inserted within a patient to ascertain the condition of a **blood vessel** . If it is determined that sufficient blockage exists to cannulize the vessel, a small diameter drive **catheter** with a rotatable head at a distal end is inserted into the conventional **catheter** in close proximity to the occluded region. The head is rotated at high speeds as dye is injected through the **catheter** to monitor progress of the procedure. Different sized rotating heads having different **blockage removing** characteristics are inserted until the procedure has been completed to the physician's satisfaction. The...

...procedure. The drive wire is covered by a coiled wire sheath. ADVANTAGE - Useful in small **blood vessels** . (10pp Dwg.No.1A/10)

International Patent Class (Additional): **A61B-017/32**

13/3,K/37 (Item 37 from file: 351)

DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI

(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

008188486

WPI Acc No: 90-075487/199010

Related WPI Acc No: 88-023054; 89-129084; 89-241236; 89-372329; 90-031623; 90-283780; 90-284203; 90-322336; 91-289385; 92-294198; 94-248287; 95-301932; 95-375011; 97-401688

XRPX Acc No: N90-057999

Atherectomy cutting apparatus - has flexible guide wire over which flexible coring catheter is fitted

Patent Assignee: SHIBER S (SHIB-I); SURGICAL SYSTEMS & INSTR INC (SURG-N)

Inventor: SHIBER S

Number of Countries: 005 Number of Patents: 005

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Main IPC	Week
US 4894051	A	19900116	US 88286509	A	19881219	B	199010 B
EP 375381	A	19900627	EP 89313315	A	19891219	B	199026

CA 2005817	A	19900619		B	199036
EP 375381	B1	19960228	EP 89313315	A	19891219 B
DE 68925803	E	19960404	DE 625803	A	19891219 B
			EP 89313315	A	19891219

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 88286509 A 19881219; US 84609846 A 19840514; US 86874546 A 19860616; US 8718083 A 19870224; US 8778042 A 19870727; US 88205479 A 19880613; US 88225880 A 19880729; US 88243900 A 19880913

Filing Details:

Patent	Kind	Filing Notes	Application	Patent
EP 375381	A			
		Designated States (Regional):	DE FR GB	
EP 375381	B1			
		Designated States (Regional):	DE FR GB	
DE 68925803	E	Based on	EP 375381	
Language, Pages: US 4894051 (8); EP 375381 (E, 11)				

...A61B-017/22

...Abstract (Equivalent): A rotary **catheter** insertable into a patient's **blood vessel** for cutting and **removing** an **obstruction** therein comprising a flexible **tube** (14) with front and rear ends insertable into the **blood vessel**; a blade (17) mounted to the front end (15) of the **tube** (14) the blade defining a through-hole forming with said flexible **tube** (14) a passage for passing obstruction material which is ingested into said **tube** (14); and means (20) connected to the rear end (16) of the **tube** (14) for rotating the flexible **tube** (14) and the blade (17); characterised by a flexible guide wire (12) insertable into the **blood vessel**; the flexible **tube** being slidable and rotatably disposed on said guide wire (12); said blade is tubular and cuts, in use, a narrow circular pass of the obstruction in the **blood vessel** to separate a centre core therefrom, and said passage is continuous...

International Patent Class (Main): **A61B-017/22**

International Patent Class (Additional): **A61B-017/32** ...

...A61M-025/01

13/3,K/38 (Item 38 from file: 351)
 DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI
 (c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

008144622 **Image available**
 WPI Acc No: 90-031623/199005
 Related WPI Acc No: 88-023054; 89-129084; 89-241236; 89-372329; 90-075487; 90-283780; 90-284203; 90-322336; 91-289385; 92-294198; 94-248287; 95-301932; 95-375011; 97-401688

XRFX Acc No: N90-024335

Atherectomy device for removing arterial obstruction - comprises insertable flexible guide wire with flexible rotary catheter slidable over it and with bent-toothed blade at distal end
 Patent Assignee: SHIBER S (SHIB-I); SURGICAL SYSTEMS (SURG-N); SURGICAL SYSTEMS & INSTR INC (SURG-N)

Inventor: SHIBER S

Number of Countries: 005 Number of Patents: 005

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Main IPC	Week
EP 353087	A	19900131	EP 89307691	A	19890728	B	199005 B
US 4957482	A	19900918	US 89326967	A	19890322	B	199040
CA 1325571	C	19931228	CA 606478	A	19890724	B	199406
EP 353087	B1	19960403	EP 89307691	A	19890728	B	199618
DE 68926135	E	19960509	DE 626135	A	19890728	B	199624
			EP 89307691	A	19890728		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 89326967 A 19890322; US 88225880 A 19880729; US 84609846 A 19840514; US 86874546 A 19860616; US 8718083 A

19870224; US 8778042 A 19870727; US 88205479 A 19880613; US 88243900 A
19880913; US 88286509 A 19881219

Filing Details:

Patent Kind Filing Notes Application Patent

EP 353087 A

Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB

EP 353087 B1

Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB

DE 68926135 E Based on EP 353087

Language, Pages: EP 353087 (E, 5); EP 353087 (E, 6)

...A61B-017/22

...Abstract (Equivalent): An atheretomy system for cutting, ingesting and removing an obstruction from within a patients **artery** comprising a flexible guidewire (25) insertable into side **artery** , a flexible rotary **catheter** (13) rotatably disposed and slidable over the flexible guidewire (25) a blade (16) forming a distal end of the flexible rotary **catheter** (13) having at lest one tooth (18) on its periphery which is bent inwardly, a...

...ingesting the cut obstruction material, the continuous passage (23) being defined between the flexible rotary **catheter** (13) and the flexible guidewire (25), coupling means (22) ad the proximal end of the flexible rotary **catheter** (25) for coupling it to rotating means (19) and suction means (17) connected to said...

...A rotary catheter insertable into a patient's **blood vessel** for cutting and **removing** an **obstruction** therein comprising a flexible **tube** (14) with front and rear ends insertable into the **blood vessel** ; a blade (17) mounted to the front end (15) of the **tube** (14) the blade defining a through-hole forming with said flexible **tube** (14) a passage for passing obstruction material which is ingested into said **tube** (14); and means (20) connected to the rear end (16) of the **tube** (14) for rotating the flexible **tube** (14) and the blade (17); characterised by a flexible guide wire (12) insertable into the **blood vessel** ; the flexible **tube** being slidable and rotatably disposed on said guide wire (12); said blade is tubular and cuts, in use, a narrow circular pass of the obstruction in the **blood vessel** to separate a centre core therefrom, and said passage is continuous...

...Abstract (Equivalent): the continuous passage to pull the cut obstruction material proximally. USE - For cutting, ingesting and **removing** an **obstruction** from within a patient's **artery** .

(

International Patent Class (Main): A61B-017/22

13/3,K/39 (Item 39 from file: 351)

DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI

(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

008107218

WPI Acc No: 89-372329/198951

Related WPI Acc No: 88-023054; 89-129084; 89-241236; 90-031623; 90-075487;

90-283780; 90-284203; 90-322336; 91-289385; 92-294198; 94-248287;

95-301932; 95-375011; 97-401688

XRPX Acc No: N89-283407

Atherectomy system for clearing blood vessel - uses rotary catheter and coring means to remove vessel obstruction

Patent Assignee: SHIBER S (SHIB-I); SURGICAL SYSTEMS & INSTR INC (SURG-N)

Inventor: SHIBER S

Number of Countries: 005 Number of Patents: 008

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Main IPC	Week
EP 347098	A	19891220	EP 89305762	A	19890607	B	198951 B
US 4883458	A	19891128	US 88205479	A	19880613	B	199006
US 4886490	A	19891212	US 88243900	A	19880913	B	199007
US 4979939	A	19901225	US 89350020	A	19890512	B	199103

CA 2016577	A	19901112			B	199106
CA 1325151	C	19931214	CA 602612	A	19890613	B 199405
EP 347098	B1	19960228	EP 89305762	A	19890607	B 199613
DE 68925757	E	19960404	DE 625757	A	19890607	B 199619
			EP 89305762	A	19890607	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 89350020 A 19890512; US 85609846 A 19850514; US 88205479 A 19880613; US 88243900 A 19880913; US 89323328 A 19890313; US 89326967 A 19890322; US 84609846 A 19840514; US 86874546 A 19860616; US 8718083 A 19870224; US 8778042 A 19870727; US 88225880 A 19880729; US 88286509 A 19881219

Filing Details:

Patent	Kind	Filing	Notes	Application	Patent
--------	------	--------	-------	-------------	--------

EP 347098 A

Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB

EP 347098 B1

Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB

DE 68925757 E Based on EP 347098

Language, Pages: EP 347098 (E, 18); US 4883458 (13); US 4886490 (14); EP 347098 (E, 23)

Atherectomy system for clearing blood vessel - ...

...uses rotary catheter and coring means to remove vessel obstruction
...A61B-017/22

...Abstract (Basic): An atherectomy system for coring, ingesting and removing obstructing material from a blood vessel uses a flexible rotary catheter (21) with a rotary corer (22), slidable over a guide wire (160). The catheter defines voids for collecting ingested material...

...Abstract (Equivalent): A rotary catheter insertable into a patient's blood vessel for cutting and removing an obstruction therein comprising a flexible tube (14) with front and rear ends insertable into the blood vessel ; a blade (17) mounted to the front end (15) of the tube (14) the blade defining a through-hole forming with said flexible tube (14) a passage for passing obstruction material which is ingested into said tube (14); and means (20) connected to the rear end (16) of the tube (14) for rotating the flexible tube (14) and the blade (17); characterised by a flexible guide wire (12) insertable into the blood vessel ; the flexible tube being slidable and rotatably disposed on said guide wire (12); said blade is tubular and cuts, in use, a narrow circular pass of the obstruction in the blood vessel to separate a centre core therefrom, and said passage is continuous. (Dwg. /14)n...

International Patent Class (Main): A61B-017/22

International Patent Class (Additional): A61M-025/01

13/3,K/40 (Item 40 from file: 351)

DIALOG(R) File 351:DERWENT WPI

(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

007976124

WPI Acc No: 89-241236/198933

Related WPI Acc No: 88-023054; 89-129084; 89-372329; 90-031623; 90-075487; 90-283780; 90-284203; 90-322336; 91-289385; 92-294198; 94-248287; 95-301932; 95-375011; 97-401688

XRPX Acc No: N89-183891

Atherectomy cutter appts. - has flexible rotary catheter fitted into artery over guide wire

Patent Assignee: SHIBER S (SHIB-I); SURGICAL SYSTEMS & INSTR INC (SURG-N)

Inventor: SHIBER S

Number of Countries: 003 Number of Patents: 004

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Main IPC	Week
US 4842579	A	19890627	US 88225880	A	19880729	B	198933 B
CA 1325571	C	19931228	CA 606478	A	19890724	B	199406
US 4842579	B1	19951031	US 84609846	A	19840514	B	199549

US 86874546 A 19860616
 US 8718083 A 19870224
 US 88225880 A 19880729
 DE 68926135 E 19960509 DE 626135 A 19890728 B 199624
 EP 89307691 A 19890728

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 88225880 A 19880729; US 84609846 A 19840514; US 86874546 A 19860616; US 8718083 A 19870224; US 88243900 A 19880913; US 88286509 A 19881219; US 89326967 A 19890322

Filing Details:

Patent	Kind	Filing	Notes	Application	Patent
US 4842579	B1	CIP of		US 84609846	
		CIP of		US 86874546	
		CIP of		US 8718083	
		CIP of			US 4732154
DE 68926135 E		Based on			EP 353087

Language, Pages: US 4842579 (4); US 4842579 (2)

...A61B-017/22

...Abstract (Basic): The atherectomy system for cutting, ingesting and removing an obstruction from within a patient's **artery**, has a flexible guide-wire insertable into the **artery**. A flexibly rotary **catheter** is rotatably disposed and insertable into the **artery** over the flexible guide-wire. A blade at a distal end of the flexible rotary **catheter** has teeth on its periphery which are rounded and bent toward the centre of the blade to ease insertion through the **arteries** and to reduce the probability of cutting the arterial wall during the insertion and cutting...

...Abstract (Equivalent): A rotary catheter insertable into a patient's **blood vessel** for cutting and removing an **obstruction** therein comprising a flexible **tube** (14) with front and rear ends insertable into the **blood vessel**; a blade (17) mounted to the front end (15) of the **tube** (14) the blade defining a through-hole forming with said flexible **tube** (14) a passage for passing obstruction material which is ingested into said **tube** (14); and means (20) connected to the rear end (16) of the **tube** (14) for rotating the flexible **tube** (14) and the blade (17); characterised by a flexible guide wire (12) insertable into the **blood vessel**; the flexible **tube** being slidable and rotatably disposed on said guide wire (12); said blade is tubular and cuts, in use, a narrow circular pass of the obstruction in the **blood vessel** to separate a centre core therefrom, and said passage is continuous. (Dwg. /14)

International Patent Class (Main): A61B-017/22

International Patent Class (Additional): A61B-017/32

13/3,K/41 (Item 41 from file: 351)

DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI

(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

007873836 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 89-138948/198919

XRFX Acc No: N89-106132

Surgical instrument for removing blood vessel thrombus - consists of catheter enclosed in sheath with passage for safety guide wire

Patent Assignee: ANGIOMED AG (ANGI-N); SCHNEPP-PESCH W (SCHN-I)

Inventor: LINDENBERG J; SCHNEPP-PESCH W; SCHNEPP-PESCH W

Number of Countries: 012 Number of Patents: 005

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Main IPC	Week
EP 314896	A	19890510	EP 88114551	A	19880907		198919 B
US 4998919	A	19910312	US 88259301	A	19881018		199113
EP 314896	B1	19940420	EP 88114551	A	19880907	A61B-017/22	199416
DE 3889196	G	19940526	DE 3889196	A	19880907	A61B-017/22	199422
			EP 88114551	A	19880907		
ES 2053654	T3	19940801	EP 88114551	A	19880907	A61B-017/22	199432

Priority Applications (No Type Date): DE 87U14529 U 19871031

Filing Details:

Patent Kind Filing Notes Application Patent

EP 314896 A

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE ES FR GB IT LI NL SE

EP 314896 B1

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE ES FR GB IT LI NL SE

DE 3889196 G Based on EP 314896

ES 2053654 T3 Based on EP 314896

Language, Pages: EP 314896 (G, 7); EP 314896 (G, 8)

Surgical instrument for removing blood vessel thrombus - ...

...consists of catheter enclosed in sheath with passage for safety guide wire

...A61B-017/22

International Patent Class (Main): **A61B-017/22**

International Patent Class (Additional): **A61M-025/01**

13/3,K/42 (Item 42 from file: 351)

DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI

(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

007863972

WPI Acc No: 89-129084/198917

Related WPI Acc No: 88-023054; 89-241236; 89-372329; 90-031623; 90-075487;
90-283780; 90-284203; 90-322336; 91-289385; 92-294198; 94-248287;
95-301932; 95-375011; 97-401688

XRPX Acc No: N89-098333

Rotary-catheter for atherectomy - has flexible guide wire and flexible rotary catheter defining channel

Patent Assignee: SHIBER S (SHIB-I); SURGICAL SYSTEMS & INSTR INC (SURG-N)

Inventor: SHIBER S

Number of Countries: 005 Number of Patents: 004

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Main IPC	Week
US 4819634	A	19890411	US 8778042	A	19870727		198917 B
EP 358825	A	19900321	EP 88308555	A	19880916		199012
CA 1325151	C	19931214	CA 602612	A	19890613		199405
CA 1329531	C	19940517	CA 577462	A	19880915		199425 N

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 8778042 A 19870727; US 84609846 A
19840514; US 86874546 A 19860616; US 8718083 A 19870224; US 88243900 A
19880913; US 88286509 A 19881219; EP 88308555 A 19880916; US 88205479 A
19880613; US 89350020 A 19890512; CA 577462 A 19880915

Filing Details:

Patent Kind Filing Notes Application Patent

EP 358825 A

Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB

Language, Pages: US 4819634 (10); EP 358825 (E)

...A61B-017/22

...Abstract (Basic): The atherectomy appts. is insertable into a human blood vessel for remotely cutting and removing an obstruction . It has a flexible guide-wire insertable into the blood vessel . A flexible rotary-catheter defines a channel and having oistal and proximal ends. The flexible rotary-catheter is rotatably oisposed and slidable over the guide-wire...

...Abstract (Equivalent): A rotary catheter insertable into a patient's blood vessel for cutting and removing an obstruction therein comprising a flexible tube (14) with front and rear ends insertable into the blood vessel ; a blade (17) mounted to the front end (15) of the tube (14) the blade defining a through-hole forming with said flexible tube (14) a passage for passing obstruction material which is ingested into said tube (14); and means (20) connected to the rear end (16) of the tube (14) for rotating the flexible tube (14) and

the blade (17); characterised by a flexible guide wire (12) insertable into the **blood vessel**; the flexible **tube** being slidable and rotatably disposed on said guide wire (12); said blade is tubular and cuts, in use, a narrow circular pass of the obstruction in the **blood vessel** to separate a centre core therefrom, and said passage is continuous. (Dwg. /14)

International Patent Class (Main): **A61B-017/22** ...

...**A61M-023/00**

International Patent Class (Additional): **A61B-017/32**

13/3,K/43 (Item 43 from file: 351)

DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI

(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

007727826 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 88-361758/198851

XRPX Acc No: N88-273994

Catheter removing obstructions **from** blood vessels - **involves boring hole and inserting balloon which is then inflated**

Patent Assignee: CORDIS CORP (CRDC); DOW CORNING ENTERPRISES INC (DOWO)

Inventor: STEVENS R C

Number of Countries: 003 Number of Patents: 005

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Main IPC	Week
DE 3811676	A	19881215	DE 3811676	A	19880407		198851 B
GB 2206795	A	19890118	GB 888075	A	19880407		198903
US 4798586	A	19890117	US 8736223	A	19870407		198906
GB 2206795	B	19910508					199119
DE 3811676	C2	19970410	DE 3811676	A	19880407	A61B-017/22	199719

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 8736223 A 19870407

Language, Pages: DE 3811676 (10); US 4798586 (10); DE 3811676 (10)

Catheter removing obstructions **from** blood vessels -
...**A61B-017/22**

...Abstract (Basic): The catheter (10) is used to **remove** an **obstruction** (14) in a **blood vessel** (12). The **catheter** has an outer sheath enclosing a flexible wire which is connected to a boring instrument (32) at the distal end of the **catheter**. An inflatable balloon (11) is fitted between the end of the sheath and the boring...

...and inflated with a medium inserted in the catheter sheath. The inflated balloon enlarges the **blood vessel** thus **removing** the **obstruction**

International Patent Class (Main): **A61B-017/22**

International Patent Class (Additional): **A61M-025/00** ...

...**A61M-029/00**

13/3,K/44 (Item 44 from file: 351)

DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI

(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

007721175 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 88-355107/198850

XRPX Acc No: N88-269281

Surgical endoscope for pulmonary artery thrombus removal - uses Fogarthy catheter with inflatable balloon with suction channel for removing thrombus tissue

Patent Assignee: KELLNER H (KELL-I); KOGLEK & STARCK GMBH ING

MEDIZINTECHNIK (KOGI-N); KELLNER H J (KELL-I); KOGLEK & STARCK (KOGI-N)

Inventor: KELLNER H

Number of Countries: 013 Number of Patents: 005

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Main IPC	Week
EP 294626	A	19881214	EP 88108011	A	19880519		198850 B
DE 3719250	A	19881222	DE 3719250	A	19870610		198901
US 4862874	A	19890905	US 88204359	A	19880609		198945
EP 294626	B1	19931215	EP 88108011	A	19880519	A61B-001/12	199350
DE 3886268	G	19940127	DE 3886268	A	19880519	A61B-001/12	199405
			EP 88108011	A	19880519		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): DE 3719250 A 19870610

Filing Details:

Patent	Kind	Filing Notes	Application	Patent
EP 294626	A			
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI NL SE				
EP 294626	B1			
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI NL SE				
DE 3886268	G	Based on	EP 294626	
Language, Pages: EP 294626 (G, 6); US 4862874 (5); EP 294626 (G, 8)				

Surgical endoscope for pulmonary artery thrombus removal - ...

...uses Fogarthy catheter with inflatable balloon with suction channel for removing thrombus tissue
...A61B-001/12

International Patent Class (Main): **A61B-001/12**

13/3,K/45 (Item 45 from file: 351)

DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI

(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

007686643

WPI Acc No: 88-320575/198845

XRPX Acc No: N88-243023

Medical spark erosion catheter - removes blockages in blood vessels using ultrasonic transducer to aid accurate placement

Patent Assignee: STICH BIOMED ENG (BIOM-N)

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Main IPC	Week
NL 8700632	A	19881017	NL 87632	A	19870317		198845 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): NL 87632 A 19870317

Language, Pages: NL 8700632 (17)

Medical spark erosion catheter - ...

... removes blockages in blood vessels using ultrasonic transducer to aid accurate placement

International Patent Class (Additional): **A61B-017/36**

13/3,K/46 (Item 46 from file: 351)

DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI

(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

007617417 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 88-251349/198836

XRPX Acc No: N88-191177

Instrument for removing blood clots from blood vessels - has wire loop fitted to end of capillary tube fitted inside flexible sheath

Patent Assignee: CRAMER B M (CRAM-I)

Inventor: CRAMER B M

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Main IPC	Week
DE 3804849	A	19880901	DE 3804849	A	19880217		198836 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): DE 87U2530 U 19870219
Language, Pages: DE 3804849 (5)

Instrument for removing blood clots from blood vessels - ...

...has wire loop fitted to end of capillary tube fitted inside flexible sheath

...Abstract (Basic): The surgical instrument for **removing** a blood clot from a **blood vessel** consists of an outer flexible **tube** (1) which is connected at its proximal end to a Y piece (7). This Y...

International Patent Class (Additional): **A61B-017/22**

13/3,K/47 (Item 47 from file: 351)

DIALOG(R) File 351:DERWENT WPI

(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

007535750

WPI Acc No: 88-169682/198825

XRPX Acc No: N88-129780

Optical-fibre wire guided laser catheter for patient blood vessels - has fibres, core and sheath unattached to each other, permitting simultaneous bending without restriction, and optically transparent end cap

Patent Assignee: BARD INC C R (BRDC)

Inventor: DICKINSON D W; HERMAN S J; ROTH L A; SINOFSKY E L

Number of Countries: 010 Number of Patents: 011

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Main IPC	Week
GB 2198648	A	19880622	GB 8727556	A	19871125		198825 B
FR 2606994	A	19880527					198828
NL 8702597	A	19880616					198828
AU 8780960	A	19880526					198829
BR 8706333	A	19880719					198834
DE 3739965	A	19880908	DE 3739965	A	19871125		198837
US 4850351	A	19890725	US 86934629	A	19861125		198937
ES 2005704	A	19890316	ES 873337	A	19871123		198940
GB 2198648	B	19910731					199131
IT 1223146	B	19900912	IT 8722674	A	19871118	A61B	199220
CA 1303681	C	19920616	CA 551930	A	19871116	A61B-017/36	199230

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 86934629 A 19861125; US 85736804 A 19850522

Language, Pages: GB 2198648 (42); US 4850351 (12); CA 1303681 (F)

...A61B

...Abstract (Equivalent): A **catheter** , having optical fibres for delivering laser energy to a **blood vessel** to **remove obstructions** , is adapted to be guided controllably and selectively by a guide wire to the size to be treated. The **catheter** includes a central lumen which is open at the distal end of the **catheter** and which receives the guide wire so that the **catheter** may be advanced over the guide wire. A relatively few number of optical fibres is contained within, and extend longitudinally of, the **catheter** wall. The distal tip of the **catheter** is provided with a cylindrical optically transparent end cap. The distal ends of the fibres...

...at the distal emissions face of the end cap. USE/ADVANTAGE - Small dia. guidable laser catheter which is highly flexible and manoeuvrable...

International Patent Class (Main): **A61B-017/36** ...

...A61B-021/00

International Patent Class (Additional): **A61B-017/32** ...

...A61M-025/01

13/3,K/48 (Item 48 from file: 351)
DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI
(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

007389119

WPI Acc No: 88-023054/198804

Related WPI Acc No: 89-129084; 89-241236; 89-372329; 90-031623; 90-075487;
90-283780; 90-284203; 90-322336; 91-289385; 92-294198; 94-248287;
95-301932; 95-375011; 97-401688

XRPX Acc No: N88-017479

**Rotary catheter for removing obstruction from blood vessel -
has flexible tube with tubular blade defining bore for passage of
obstruction material**

Patent Assignee: SHIBER S (SHIB-I)

Inventor: SHIBER S

Number of Countries: 005 Number of Patents: 007

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Main IPC	Week
EP 254414	A	19880127	EP 87305277	A	19870615		198804 B
US 4732154	A	19880322	US 86874546	A	19860616		198815
US 5041082	A	19910820	US 8718083	A	19870224		199136
CA 1299953	C	19920505	CA 539735	A	19870616		199223
EP 254414	B1	19920812	EP 87305277	A	19870615		199233
DE 3781059	G	19920917	DE 3781059	A	19870615		199239
			EP 87305277	A	19870615		
CA 1325151	C	19931214	CA 602612	A	19890613		199405

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 8718083 A 19870224; US 86874546 A
19860616; US 8778042 A 19870727; US 88205479 A 19880613; US 88225880 A
19880729; US 88243900 A 19880913; US 89350020 A 19890512

Filing Details:

Patent	Kind	Filing Notes	Application	Patent
--------	------	--------------	-------------	--------

EP 254414	A			
-----------	---	--	--	--

Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB

EP 254414	B1			
-----------	----	--	--	--

Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB

DE 3781059	G	Based on	EP 254414	
------------	---	----------	-----------	--

Language, Pages: EP 254414 (E, 11); US 4732154 (5); EP 254414 (E, 11)

**Rotary catheter for removing obstruction from blood vessel -
...**

**...has flexible tube with tubular blade defining bore for passage of
obstruction material
...A61B-017/22**

**...Abstract (Equivalent): A rotary catheter insertable into a patient's
blood vessel for cutting and removing an obstruction therein
comprising a flexible tube (14) with front and rear ends insertable
into the blood vessel ; a blade (17) mounted to the front end (15)
of the tube (14) the blade defining a through-hole forming with said
flexible tube (14) a passage for passing obstruction material which
is ingested into said tube (14); and means (20) connected to the rear
end (16) of the tube (14) for rotating the flexible tube (14) and
the blade (17); characterised by a flexible guide wire (12) insertable
into the blood vessel ; the flexible tube being slidable and
rotatably disposed on said guide wire (12); said blade is tubular and
cuts, in use, a narrow circular pass of the obstruction in the blood
vessel to separate a centre core therefrom, and said passage is
continuous...**

**...Abstract (Equivalent): catheter to rotating. USE/ADVANTAGE - Insertable
into a patient's artery for remotely cutting and removing an
obstruction .
(...**

**...USE - A rotary catheter system insertable into a patient's artery for
remotely cutting and removing an obstruction .
(**

International Patent Class (Main): **A61B-017/22**
International Patent Class (Additional): **A61B-017/32**

13/3,K/49 (Item 49 from file: 351)
DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI
(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

007232538

WPI Acc No: 87-229546/198733

XRPX Acc No: N87-171836

**Hydraulic device eliminating organic deposits obstructing human ducts -
has nozzle diameter and liquid pressure giving high jet speeds**

Patent Assignee: NERACHER A (NERA-I)

Inventor: NERACHER A

Number of Countries: 015 Number of Patents: 008

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Main IPC	Week
EP 232678	A	19870819	EP 86810616	A	19861231		198733 B
CH 667996	A	19881130					198850
CH 670947	A	19890731					198934
EP 232678	B	19910403					199114
CA 1281968	C	19910326					199117
DE 3678557	G	19910508					199120
ES 2022148	B	19911201					199202
US 5135482	A	19920804	US 86947619	A	19861230	A61B-017/22	199234
			US 88165374	A	19880229		
			US 89363620	A	19890608		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): CH 863466 A 19860830; CH 8655 A
19860113; CH 8555 A 19851231

Filing Details:

Patent	Kind	Filing Notes	Application	Patent
--------	------	--------------	-------------	--------

EP 232678	A			
-----------	---	--	--	--

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE

EP 232678	B			
-----------	---	--	--	--

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE

US 5135482	A	Cont of	US 86947619	
------------	---	---------	-------------	--

		Cont of	US 88165374	
--	--	---------	-------------	--

Language, Pages: EP 232678 (F, 13); US 5135482 (12)

...**A61B-017/22**

...Abstract (Equivalent): The device uses a supersonic microjet liquid flow for canalizing the organic deposit **obstruction** to be **removed**. The device has a bendable **tube** insertable into a **blood vessel** in which an obstruction is to be removed. Within the **tube** extends a pressure resistant duct having an outlet or nozzle orifice developed in it by...

International Patent Class (Main): **A61B-017/22**

International Patent Class (Additional): **A61M-025/00**

13/3,K/50 (Item 50 from file: 351)
DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI
(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

004679801

WPI Acc No: 86-183143/198629

XRAM Acc No: C86-078947

XRPX Acc No: N86-136749

**Surgical catheter to destroy blockage in coronary artery etc. - using
laser beam with limited energy field to protect blood vessel wall**

Patent Assignee: BARD INC C R (BRDC)

Inventor: HERMAN S J; ROTH L A; SINOFSKY E L; TURNQUIST C R; WONG J Y

Number of Countries: 010 Number of Patents: 015

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Main IPC	Week
BE 904358	A	19860630	BE 904538	A	19860306		198629 B

GB 2171913	A	19860910	GB 865020	A	19860228	198637
AU 8654290	A	19860911				198644
NL 8600590	A	19861001	NL 86590	A	19860306	198644
DE 3607437	A	19861030	DE 3607437	A	19860306	198645
FR 2587195	A	19870320	FR 863164	A	19860306	198717
ES 8800607	A	19880201	ES 552701	A	19860305	198811
US 4817601	A	19890404	US 8747430	A	19870506	198916
GB 2219213	A	19891206	GB 8612611	A	19860228	198949
GB 2171913	B	19900328				199013
GB 2219213	B	19900328				199013
CA 1266304	A	19900227				199015
AU 9052391	A	19900802				199038
IT 1188419	B	19880114				199045
US 5167686	A	19921201	US 85708826	A	19850306 C03B-037/025	199251
			US 8747430	A	19870506	
			US 89293692	A	19890105	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 85708826 A 19850306; US 89293692 A 19890105

Filing Details:

Patent	Kind	Filing Notes	Application	Patent
US 5167686	A	Cont of	US 85708826	
		Div ex	US 8747430	
		Div ex		US 4817601

Language, Pages: BE 904358 (37); US 5167686 (14)

...Abstract (Basic): USE/ADVANTAGE - The **catheter** can be employed by a surgeon to **remove** a **blockage** in a coronary **artery** , or some other vacular obstruction. The biological material is destroyed in discrete layers and there is no danger of perfor-ating the wall of the **blood vessel** .

International Patent Class (Additional): **A61B-017/32** ...

...**A61M-025/00**

13/3,K/51 (Item 51 from file: 351)
 DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI
 (c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

004579595

WPI Acc No: 86-082939/198613

XRPX Acc No: N86-060624

Thrombus removing **appts. from** blood vessels - **has** catheter with **suction and pressure duct, with latter opening in suction duct nozzle**

Patent Assignee: VELTRUP E M (VELT-I)

Inventor: VELTRUP E

Number of Countries: 012 Number of Patents: 004

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Main IPC	Week
EP 175096	A	19860326	EP 85109361	A	19850725		198613 B
US 4690672	A	19870901	US 86921872	A	19861021		198737
EP 175096	B	19881207					198849
DE 3566612	G	19890112					198904

Priority Applications (No Type Date): DE 84U26270 U 19840906

Filing Details:

Patent	Kind	Filing Notes	Application	Patent
EP 175096	A			
		Designated States (Regional):	AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE	
EP 175096	B			
		Designated States (Regional):	AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE	

Language, Pages: EP 175096 (G, 12); EP 175096 (G)

Thrombus removing **appts. from** blood vessels - ...

...**has** catheter with **suction and pressure duct, with latter opening in suction duct nozzle**

International Patent Class (Additional): A61B-017/22 ...

...A61M-001/00 ...

...A61M-003/00

13/3,K/52 (Item 52 from file: 351)

DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI

(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

004234364

WPI Acc No: 85-061243/198510

XRPX Acc No: N85-045782

Pulmonary artery thrombo-embolism treatment - using catheter holding electrodes to break-up thromboembolism use vacuum extractor

Patent Assignee: A MED SIBE ONCOLOGY (AMON-R)

Inventor: POTEKHIN Y U I; TYUTRAIN I I

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Main IPC	Week
SU 1107840	A	19840815	SU 3433592	A	19820505		198510 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): SU 3433592 A 19820505

Language, Pages: SU 1107840 (2)

...Abstract (Basic): The method involves opening up the peripheral venous vessel of the pulmonary **artery** , introducing a **catheter** into it, taking the **catheter** to the thrombo-embolism while monitoring by contact radioscopy, and **removing** the **thrombo -embolism** by vacuum extraction...

...in the catheter between the two electrodes is performed with pulsing electric current until the **thrombo -embolism** is completely **removed** from the **blood vessel** . When **blood** appears in the cup of the vacuum aspirator, this indicates that extraction is completed...

International Patent Class (Additional): A61B-017/00

13/3,K/53 (Item 53 from file: 351)

DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI

(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

003698717

WPI Acc No: 83-58700K/198324

XRAM Acc No: C83-057059

XRPX Acc No: N83-105826

Catheter partic. for diagnosis or obstruction removal - has inner and outer tubes and inner holding optical and laser fibres

Patent Assignee: UNIV CALIFORNIA (REGC)

Inventor: GARRETT L

Number of Countries: 007 Number of Patents: 008

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Main IPC	Week
WO 8301893	A	19830609					198324 B
EP 94964	A	19831130	EP 83900156	A	19830901		198349
JP 58502037	W	19831201	JP 83500186	A	19811127		198403
CA 1192804	A	19850903					198540
IT 1154356	B	19870121					198903
EP 94964	B	19890510					198919
DE 3279676	G	19890615					198925
US 4875897	A	19891024	US 88180728	A	19880406		199001

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 81326221 A 19811201; US 85778278 A 19850918; US 86913639 A 19860930; US 8763699 A 19870612

Filing Details:

Patent	Kind	Filing Notes	Application	Patent
WO 8301893	A			

Designated States (National): JP

Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB
EP 94964 A
Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB
EP 94964 B
Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB
Language, Pages: WO 8301893 (E, 39); EP 94964 (E); EP 94964 (E)

...Abstract (Basic): The inner **tube** may also contain a laser fibre for use in **removing obstructions**, and also flushing and suction channels. The **catheter** is capable of removing plaque, particularly when hard, and can operate in a very constricted area of an **artery**.
International Patent Class (Additional): **A61B-001/06** ...

...**A61M-001/00** ...

...**A61M-023/00** ...

...**A61M-025/00**

13/3,K/54 (Item 54 from file: 351)
DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI
(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

001471881

WPI Acc No: 76-D4786X/197615

Urethral catheter and body drainage device - leakage preventing means also retain wings in expanded position

Patent Assignee: ADAIR E L (ADAI-I)

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Main IPC	Week
US 3946741	A	19760330					197615 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 74530840 A 19741209

...Abstract (Basic): chamber which is sealed at its other end by a flange secured to the inner **tube**. In another form, the outer **tube** is squeezed onto and in sealing engagement with the inner **tube**. In still another form a resilient bellows is provided, one end of which is secured to the outer **tube** and the other to the inner **tube**, forming a chamber which may trap any leakage between the **tubes**. One form of means for securing distal ends of the **tubes** together permits the wings to be disposed closer to the distal ends, reducing the projection of the ends into a body cavity or the like. Another form of outer **tube** provides helical wings which are adapted to **remove clots** from **blood vessels** rather than to form locking means for retaining the **tubes** in a fixed position.

International Patent Class (Additional): **A61B-017/34**

13/3,K/55 (Item 55 from file: 351)
DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI
(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

001329747

WPI Acc No: 75-M3675W/197546

Three-way phlebotomy needle connector - has tubes for blood withdrawal, anticoagulant addition and needle saline rinse

Patent Assignee: HAEMONETICS CORP (HAEM-N)

Number of Countries: 006 Number of Patents: 006

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Main IPC	Week
DE 2517311	A	19751106					197546 B
US 3916892	A	19751104					197547
FR 2268537	A	19751226					197607
GB 1490165	A	19771026					197743
CA 1056682	A	19790619					197927
IT 1032772	B	19790620					197940

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 74464835 A 19740429

...Abstract (Basic): from a vein, cleaned by removing incipient clots in a centrifuge, and returned to the **vein**. Blood from a **vein** passes through the narrow **tube** of a phlebotomy needle held by a push fit at the lower end of the connector so as to extend within, but not touching, a wider **tube** held at the upper end of the connector and conveying the blood to the centrifuge. The resulting annular space between the two **tubes** is connected, through a small antechamber to two side **tubes**. An anticoagulant liquid passes down one **tube** to the antechamber to mix with the blood withdrawn from the patient. This takes place...

International Patent Class (Additional): **A61M-001/03** ...

...**A61M-005/00**

13/3,K/56 (Item 56 from file: 351)
DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI
(c)1999 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

000743245

WPI Acc No: 70-80585R/197043

Miroliter hyodermic/transfer syringe with - disposable parts

Patent Assignee: DRUMMOND INDS CO (DRU -N)

Number of Countries: 002 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat	No Kind	Date	Main IPC	Week
US 3537453	A						197043 B
GB 1232087	A						197119

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 68713084 A 19680314

...Abstract (Basic): The syringe comprises a transparent, graduated barrel, **removable closure** members for both ends of the barrel with longitudinal bores, a concentric, **capillary tube** in the barrel fitting into the bores of the closure bores. A plunger is inserted into the **capillary**, its dia. being identical with the **capillary** inner dia...

International Patent Class (Additional): **A61M-005/22**

13/3,K/57 (Item 1 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
(c) 1999 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

05083111 **Image available**

CATHETER FOR REMOVING PORRIDGE-LIKE THROMBUS

PUB. NO.: 08-038611 [JP 8038611 A]

PUBLISHED: February 13, 1996 (19960213)

INVENTOR(s): SOEJIMA HIDEHISA

APPLICANT(s): NISSHO CORP [470126] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)

APPL. NO.: 06-197371 [JP 94197371]

FILED: July 29, 1994 (19940729)

INTL CLASS: **A61M-025/00 ; A61B-017/00**

ABSTRACT

...CONSTITUTION: The front end 4 of the **catheter** is introduced into the **blood vessel** from the downstream side in the **blood vessel** in the state of shrinking the first and second balloons 2, 3 and the second...

... thrombus. Pressurized fluid is then introduced from a first inflow port 10 of the first **catheter** 7 communicated with the first balloon 2 extending from the rear end of the **catheter** to expand the first balloon 2

and to shut off the blood. The pressurized fluid is thereafter introduced from a second pressurized fluid introducing **pipe** 6 communicated with the second balloon 3 into the second balloon 3 to expand this balloon and to move the second **catheter** 8 backward, by which the second balloon 3 is slid on the inside wall of the **blood vessel** and the porridge-like **thrombus** is **removed** .

13/3,K/58 (Item 2 from file: 347)

DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO

(c) 1999 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

04944094 **Image available**

FOREIGN MATTER REMOVING BALLOON CATHETER

PUB. NO.: 07-236694 [JP 7236694 A]

PUBLISHED: September 12, 1995 (19950912)

INVENTOR(s): NAKAMURA HISAO
YAMAMOTO MASAKO
KAWABATA TAKASHI

APPLICANT(s): NIPPON ZEON CO LTD [352314] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)

APPL. NO.: 06-052549 [JP 9452549]

FILED: February 28, 1994 (19940228)

INTL CLASS: A61M-025/00 ; A61B-017/00

ABSTRACT

...CONSTITUTION: In a balloon **catheter** 1, a **tube** 2 has one or two inner cavities to that a guide wire can be passed...

...part, so that the balloon 3 is easy to advance without being caught in a **blood vessel** when expanded and contracted. Further, the balloon 3 has a cap-like recessed opening part...

... 4 when the balloon 3 is expanded. Thus, when a thrombus, atheroma, or calculus is **removed** , the **thrombus** or the like can be extremely easily captured, and is never dropped off in the...

13/3,K/59 (Item 3 from file: 347)

DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO

(c) 1999 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

04065284 **Image available**

OBSTRUCTION REMOVING CATHETER

PUB. NO.: 05-056984 [JP 5056984 A]

PUBLISHED: March 09, 1993 (19930309)

INVENTOR(s): KUWABARA MAKIKO
UTSUNOMIYA YUKO
HORIE MASAO

APPLICANT(s): NISSHO CORP [470126] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)

APPL. NO.: 03-244561 [JP 91244561]

FILED: August 29, 1991 (19910829)

JOURNAL: Section: C, Section No. 1081, Vol. 17, No. 364, Pg. 124, July 09, 1993 (19930709)

INTL CLASS: A61B-017/22 ; A61B-017/36 ; A61M-025/00

ABSTRACT

...CONSTITUTION: A tube 2 is inserted into the **blood vessel** and an aperture 14 is installed in the obstruction in the **blood vessel** . A wire 4 is then extended by a wire operating jig 6 to shift the aperture 14 surface toward the inside wall side of the **blood vessel** . A rotating member 3 is then rotated to rotate an excision member 1 and to **excise** the **obstructions** in the apertures 14. The **obstructions** are **removed** by the

blade surfaces 8 of the curved and hollowed projections 20 of the excision
...

... pieces are partly gathered into the obstruction collecting chamber from the inside cavity of the **tube** 2. These obstruction pieces are discharged from a discharge port 5 connected to a vacuum...

13/3,K/60 (Item 4 from file: 347)

DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO

(c) 1999 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

04039417 **Image available**
EMBOLECTOMY CATHETER

PUB. NO.: 05-031117 [JP 5031117 A]
PUBLISHED: February 09, 1993 (19930209)
INVENTOR(s): NOBEYOSHI MASAKIYO
APPLICANT(s): NISSHO CORP [470126] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 03-210297 [JP 91210297]
FILED: July 26, 1991 (19910726)
JOURNAL: Section: C, Section No. 1072, Vol. 17, No. 321, Pg. 8, June 18, 1993 (19930618)

INTL CLASS: A61B-017/22 ; A61B-017/00 ; A61M-025/00

ABSTRACT

... axial direction of the internal member 1 to communicate with the connecting tube 11. To **excise** an **embolism** in a **blood vessel**, a guiding **catheter** having a main **catheter** inserted thereto is put into the **blood vessel** and a motor is driven advancing the **catheter**. The rotation of the motor is transmitted to the excision head 31 via the rotary drive shaft 13, the discharge **tube** 12 and the connecting **tube** 11 to **excise** the **embolism** on the internal wall of the **blood vessel**. An embolism piece is sucked away at a suction port 23 connected to a vacuum source via the excision head 31, an internal hole of the connecting **tube** 11 and a side hole of the discharge **tube** 12.

13/3,K/61 (Item 5 from file: 347)

DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO

(c) 1999 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

03856446 **Image available**
LASER PROBE

PUB. NO.: 04-221546 [JP 4221546 A]
PUBLISHED: August 12, 1992 (19920812)
INVENTOR(s): MASUBUCHI RYOJI
YOSHIMOTO YOUSUKE
HATORI TSURUO
MATSUNO KIYOTAKA
HASEGAWA AKIRA
YOSHIHARA MASAYA
KURAMOTO SEIJI
NAKAMURA TAKEAKI
HAGINO TADAO
APPLICANT(s): OLYMPUS OPTICAL CO LTD [000037] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 02-406036 [JP 90406036]
FILED: December 25, 1990 (19901225)
JOURNAL: Section: C, Section No. 1009, Vol. 16, No. 566, Pg. 123, December 08, 1992 (19921208)
INTL CLASS: A61B-017/36 ; A61B-017/00 ; A61N-005/06

ABSTRACT

...CONSTITUTION: When a **thrombus** part is **removed** from a **blood vessel**

with a use of laser probe, a **catheter tube** 1 is inserted into the vessel, and a laser guide 5 is inserted into the **tube** 1 so as to position the front end thereof at the front end opening of the **tube** 1. Then laser L is irradiated so as to **remove** the **thrombus** part. Next, the laser guide 5 is moved toward the front end part of the **tube** 1, and when a center hole in a front end member 3 is blocked by...

...provided in the front end part of the laser guide 5, liquid fed into the **tube** 1 is pooled so as to inflate the balloon 4 provided around the outer periphery of the end part of the **tube** 4, by a fluid pressure. Accordingly, the thrombus part may be enlarged, and accordingly, the **removal** of the **thrombus** part and the enlargement thereof can be made by only one **catheter** .

13/3,K/62 (Item 6 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
(c) 1999 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

03856444 **Image available**
LASER PROBE

PUB. NO.: 04-221544 [JP 4221544 A]
PUBLISHED: August 12, 1992 (19920812)
INVENTOR(s): MASUBUCHI RYOJI
YOSHIMOTO YOUSUKE
HATORI TSURUO
MATSUNO KIYOTAKA
HASEGAWA AKIRA
YOSHIHARA MASAYA
KURAMOTO SEIJI
NAKAMURA TAKEAKI
HAGINO TADAO

APPLICANT(s): OLYMPUS OPTICAL CO LTD [000037] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)

APPL. NO.: 02-406001 [JP 90406001]
FILED: December 25, 1990 (19901225)
JOURNAL: Section: C, Section No. 1009, Vol. 16, No. 566, Pg. 123,
December 08, 1992 (19921208)
INTL CLASS: **A61B-017/36**

ABSTRACT

...CONSTITUTION: The insertion part 1 of a laser probe is inserted in a **blood vessel** through a **catheter** , and a rod member 6 is inserted through the front end part of the insertion...

...retracting the thrombus part of the rod member 6 after the thrombus part 10 is **removed** , the **thrombus** pieces 11 trapped by the brin 8 may removed from the **blood vessel** 9.

13/3,K/63 (Item 7 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
(c) 1999 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

03749541 **Image available**
THROMBUS REMOVER

PUB. NO.: 04-114641 [JP 4114641 A]
PUBLISHED: April 15, 1992 (19920415)
INVENTOR(s): SEKIYA SHINJI

APPLICANT(s): DISCO ABRASIVE SYST LTD [402375] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)

APPL. NO.: 02-235409 [JP 90235409]
FILED: September 04, 1990 (19900904)
JOURNAL: Section: C, Section No. 971, Vol. 16, No. 362, Pg. 5, August
05, 1992 (19920805)

INTL CLASS: A61B-017/32 ; A61B-017/00 ; A61B-017/22

ABSTRACT

...CONSTITUTION: A **thrombus remover** 1 comprises a **blood vessel** inserting section 2 and a non-**blood vessel** inserting section 3. The **blood vessel** inserting section 2 comprises a flexible **tube** 4 and a wire 5 inserted with a moderate freedom and a **thrombus remover**, namely, a drill 6 is provided at the tip thereof. The drill 6 is made...
... and the increase in diameter is controlled by an open end 10 of the flexible **tube** 4. Thus, with a relative movement of the wire 5 and the flexible **tube** 4, the working element 7 and the open end 10 move relatively thereby varying an...

13/3,K/64 (Item 8 from file: 347)

DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO

(c) 1999 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

03483171 **Image available**

CHEMICAL FEEDER TO BE EMBEDDED IN BODY

PUB. NO.: 03-146071 [JP 3146071 A]

PUBLISHED: June 21, 1991 (19910621)

INVENTOR(s): UMEYAMA KOICHI

APPLICANT(s): OLYMPUS OPTICAL CO LTD [000037] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)

APPL. NO.: 01-285694 [JP 89285694]

FILED: November 01, 1989 (19891101)

JOURNAL: Section: C, Section No. 867, Vol. 15, No. 361, Pg. 157, September 12, 1991 (19910912)

INTL CLASS: A61M-037/00

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To early **remove** a **blood clot** by providing a means, which detects the blood clot, to be formed in the tip opening part of a **catheter** to be inserted into a **blood vessel** and notifying it to an external part by a warning means that the blood clot...

13/3,K/65 (Item 9 from file: 347)

DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO

(c) 1999 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

03384347 **Image available**

WATER JET OPERATING APPARATUS

PUB. NO.: 03-047247 [JP 3047247 A]

PUBLISHED: February 28, 1991 (19910228)

INVENTOR(s): NISHISAKA TAKESHI

APPLICANT(s): NISHISAKA TAKESHI [000000] (An Individual), JP (Japan)

APPL. NO.: 01-128030 [JP 89128030]

FILED: May 22, 1989 (19890522)

JOURNAL: Section: C, Section No. 831, Vol. 15, No. 189, Pg. 75, May 15, 1991 (19910515)

INTL CLASS: A61B-017/32 ; A61B-017/32

ABSTRACT

...CONSTITUTION: A water jet operating apparatus 1 consists of a pump **tube** 4 connected with a pressure **tube** 3, a **tube** 5 connected with the pump **tube** 4, an air trap 6 connected with the **tube** 5 and a bottle needle 7 connected with the air trap 6 and these are monolithically constituted. It is possible thereby to perform cutting, incision, resection of internal organs, **removal** of an **occlusion** in a **blood vessel**, etc., by means of a simple method and when cutting system is nt desirable, it...

13/3,K/66 (Item 10 from file: 347)

DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO

(c) 1999 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

03156271 **Image available**

BYPASS TUBE

PUB. NO.: 02-131771 [JP 2131771 A]

PUBLISHED: May 21, 1990 (19900521)

INVENTOR(s): NOGAWA ATSUSHIKO

APPLICANT(s): TERUMO CORP [365358] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)

APPL. NO.: 63-285286 [JP 88285286]

FILED: November 11, 1988 (19881111)

JOURNAL: Section: C, Section No. 746, Vol. 14, No. 363, Pg. 23, August 07, 1990 (19900807)

INTL CLASS: A61M-001/36

ABSTRACT

...CONSTITUTION: The blood which is filtered and defoamed by an **air bubble remover** 21 is partly transferred through the throttling part 4 of the bypass **tube** 1 to a 2nd **blood storage vessel** 13. The flow rate of the blood is regulated by the throttling part 4 at ordinary times without allowing a large volume of the blood to flow to the 2nd **blood storage vessel** 13 side even if the bore of the **tube** body 2 is large. Since the bore of the **tube** body 2 is much larger than the bore of the fine hole 5 of the...

... smoothly and rapidly. As a result, the time before the air flowing into the bypass **tube** 1 arrives at the inside of the 2nd **blood storage vessel** 13 is drastically shortened and the air in the blood is sufficiently removed.

13/3,K/67 (Item 11 from file: 347)

DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO

(c) 1999 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

02688957 **Image available**

LASER PROBE FOR TREATING THROMBUS

PUB. NO.: 63-305857 [JP 63305857 A]

PUBLISHED: December 13, 1988 (19881213)

INVENTOR(s): IMAGAWA HIBIKI

APPLICANT(s): OLYMPUS OPTICAL CO LTD [000037] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)

APPL. NO.: 62-139942 [JP 87139942]

FILED: June 05, 1987 (19870605)

JOURNAL: Section: C, Section No. 583, Vol. 13, No. 145, Pg. 96, April 10, 1989 (19890410)

INTL CLASS: A61B-017/36

ABSTRACT

... a thrombus (k) and the heated part of said thrombus is destructed to dilate a **blood vessel** (b). The leading end part 14 of the leading end tip 11 is advanced to the front of the thrombus (k) to position the thrombus (k) remaining in the **blood vessel** (b) to the space part 15 between the base part 12 and leading end part 14 of said tip. When a guide **tube** 18 is slid in the advance direction, the blade 17 provided to the leading end...

... case that the thrombus (k) is irradiated with laser beam at be removed and the **blood vessel** (b) can be sufficiently dilated as compared with a case **removing** the **thrombus** only by the leading end chip 11.

?